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THE AMERICAN RED CROSS BULLETIN

ISSUED FROM THE NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS
WASHINGTON, D. C.

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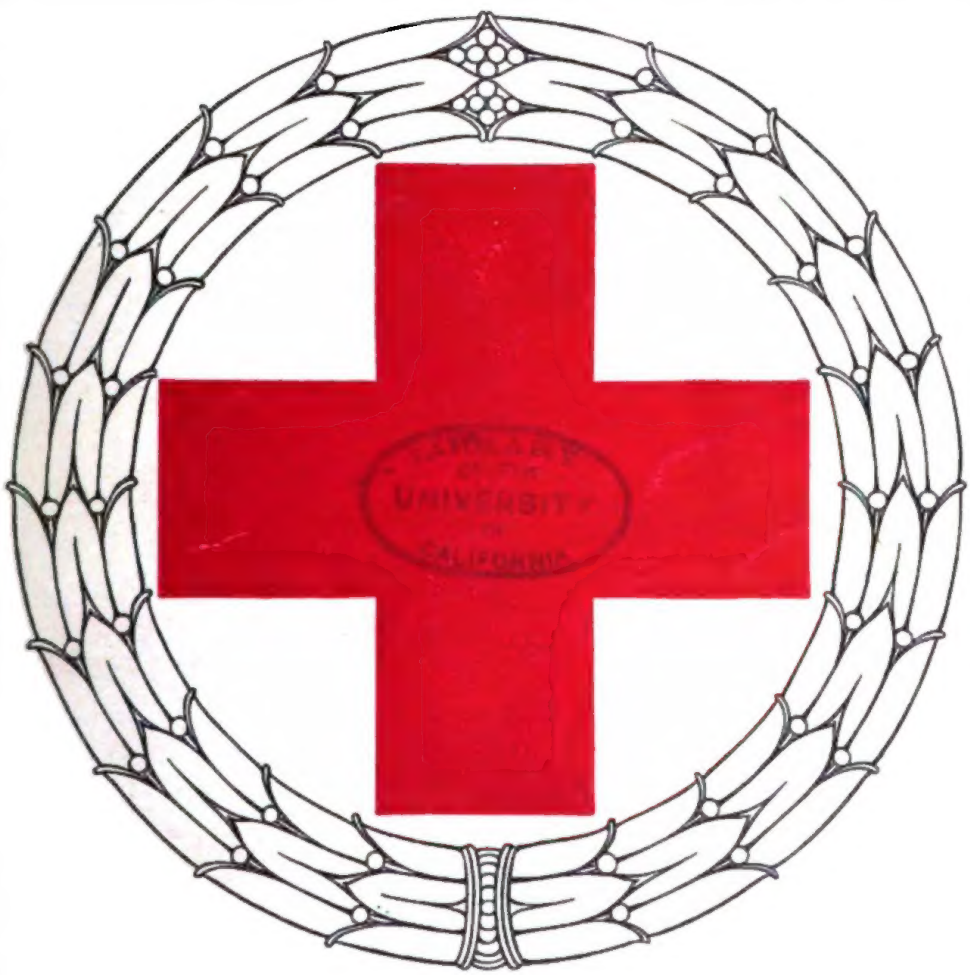
UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

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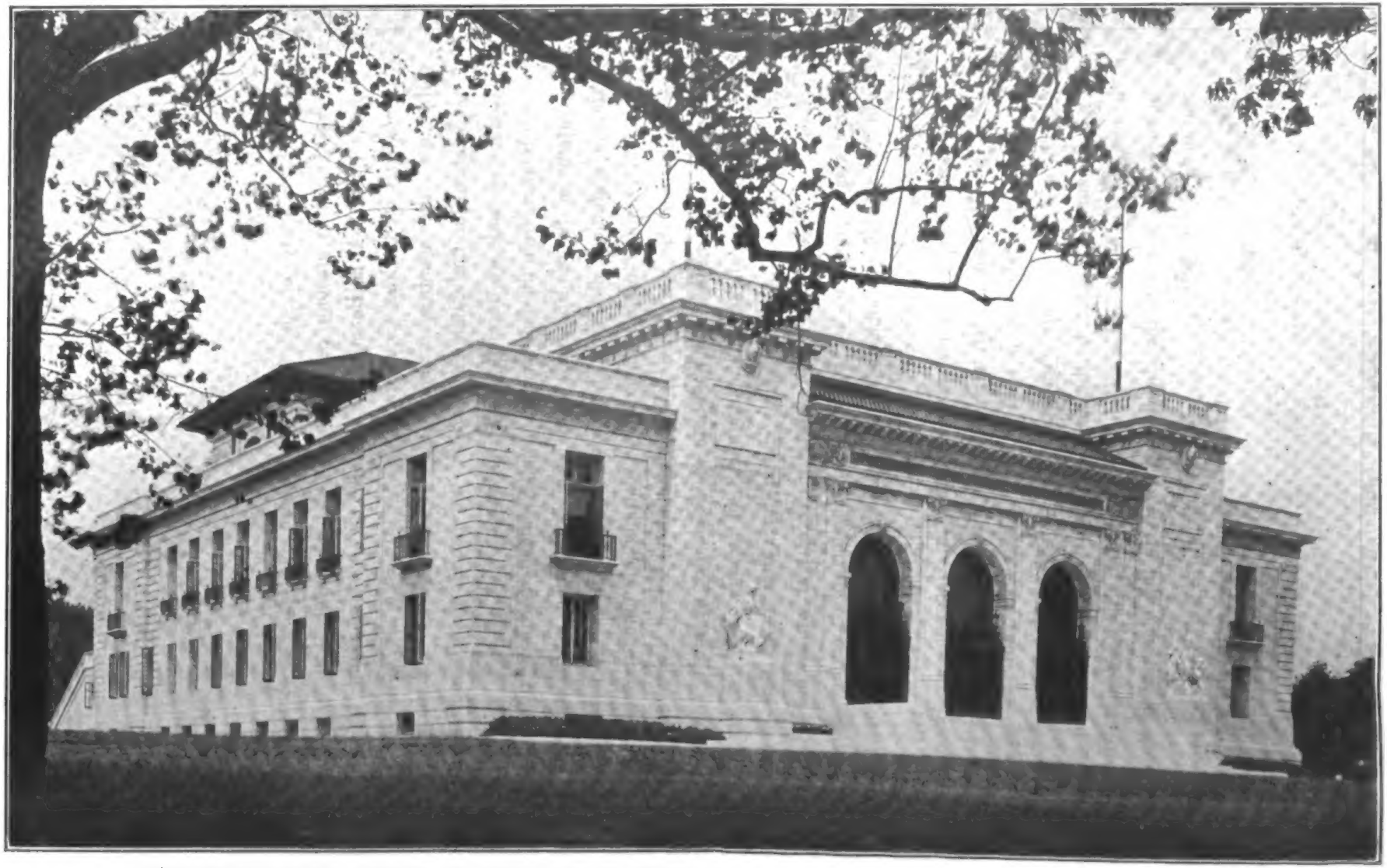


PAN-AMERICAN UNION BUILDING, IN WHICH THE IX INTERNATIONAL RED CROSS CONFERENCE WILL BE HELD. (SEE PAGE 5).

PREFACE

THE courtesy of the Governing Board of the Pan-American Union in granting permission to the American Red Cross to use a portion of its beautiful building for the holding of the IX International Red Cross Conference will, we are sure, be appreciated by all of the members of our American Red Cross. Preliminary preparations for this Conference are in the hands of the Conference Committee and are receiving active attention.

Reports from the Endowment Fund Committees will be published quarterly in future Bulletins. Any man or woman who desires to devote a portion of his or her wealth to the benefit of mankind can find no more useful, humane and patriotic institution to which to entrust it than the Red Cross. The thousands of lives it has saved, the misery it has relieved, the multitude of despairing people it has encouraged and rehabilitated, the thousands of families it has sheltered, the widows and orphans it has cared for, after more than forty disasters within the last six years, is a record of which our Red Cross has a right to be proud. The letters of Secretary Knox and Senator Root published in this Bulletin give their testimony as to the value of its services.

As to relief operations those in China, in Manchuria, in Tripoli, along the Mexican border, in New York City and in Colon, involving the administration of a total of over $175,000, show the ever continuing activity of the American Red Cross.

Attention is called to the use the British Government, both at home and in India, makes of the St. John and St. Andrew Ambulance Associations of the British Red Cross in the merchant marine and mine rescue work.

THE IX INTERNATIONAL RED CROSS CONFERENCE

INVITATION TO THE IX INTERNATIONAL RED CROSS CONFERENCE ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENTS OF THE RED CROSS SOCIETIES

May 7, 1911.

SIR:

AS President of the American Red Cross, I have the pleasure, on behalf of that organization, to make known to you that, in pursuance of the invitation of the American Red Cross, extended at the VIII International Red Cross Conference of London, and in conformity with the proposition of the Red Cross International Committee, brought to your notice by Circular No. 127, dated March 1, 1910, the IX International Conference of the Societies of the Red Cross will take place at Washington from the 7th to the 17th of May, 1912.

The American Red Cross is very sensible of the honor conferred upon it by the International Committee in accepting the invitation of our Society.

The Society will be happy to have you take part in this Conference, and if you accept the invitation it will be obliged if you will let it know as soon as possible the names of your delegates.

Will you kindly also communicate to it, with as little delay as possible, the purport of all the questions you desire to have brought up for discussion. The reports on these questions should be received at the headquarters of the Society by December 1, 1911.

All correspondence relative to the Conference may be in French, English or Spanish.

A committee has been appointed to take charge of the details of this future Conference. All communications concerning the Conference should be addressed to the "Chairman of the International Conference Committee, headquarters of the American Red Cross, War Department, Washington, D. C."

I desire to express the hope that the IX International Conference will obtain, with your collaboration, a success comparable to that of its predecessors, and that its labors may be a valuable contribution to the great humanitarian work that unites us all.

Accept, sir, the assurance of my highest esteem.

WILLIAM HOWARD TAFT,
President of the American Red Cross.

The State Department has, through the diplomatic officers of the United States, issued an invitation to all the governments which are parties to the Geneva Convention to send officially appointed delegates to this Conference. Such delegates have been sent to the previous conferences.

PLACE OF ASSEMBLY

The Governing Board of the Pan-American Union, consisting of the diplomatic representatives at Washington of the twenty-one American Republics, by unanimous consent, has most graciously granted permission to the American Red Cross to hold the IX International Red Cross Conference in the Pan-American Union Building. The opening of the conference and its sessions will take place in the beautiful Hall of the Americas. The Honorable John Barrett, Director General of the Union, has kindly sent to the editor of the BULLETIN the views of the building contained in this number.

M. GUSTAVE MOYNIER
LATE PRESIDENT INTERNATIONAL RED CROSS COMMITTEE, GENEVA

The Pan-American Union is an international organization and office maintained by the twenty-one American Republics. It is devoted to the development and advancement of commerce, friendly intercourse, and good understanding among these countries.

In his address at the dedication of this building, in 1910, the Honorable Elihu Root said:

"The building is more important, however, as the symbol, the ever-present reminder, the perpetual assertion of unity of common interest and purpose and hope among all the Republics. *This building is a confession of faith, a covenant of fraternal duty, a declaration of allegiance to an ideal.* The members of

The Hague Conference of 1907 described the Conference in the preamble of its great Arbitration Convention as—

"'Animated by the sincere desire to work for the maintenance of general peace.

"'Resolved to promote by all the efforts in their power the friendly settlement of international disputes.

"'Recognizing the solidarity uniting the members of the society of civilized nations.

"'Desirous of extending the empire of law and of strengthening the appreciation of international justice.'

"That is the meaning of this building for the Republics of America. That sentiment which all the best in modern civilization is trying to live up to we have written here in marble for the people of the American continents."

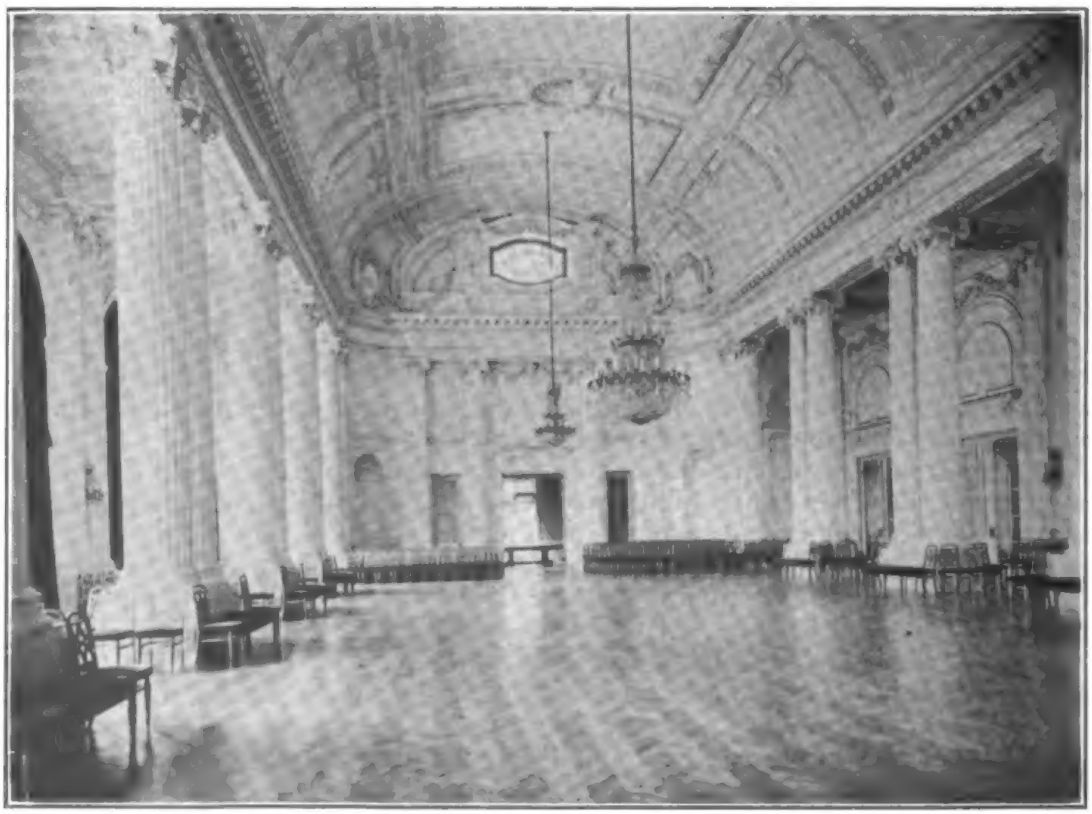
What more fitting place for an International Conference of the Red Cross Societies could be found than such a building as this? For is not the Red Cross a confession of faith in humanity, a covenant of fraternal duty, and a declaration of allegiance to an ideal? And, moreover, does it not recognize the solidarity uniting the Red Cross Societies of civilized nations?

The building of the Union was given by Mr. Andrew Carnegie, the United States Government gave the land, and contributions from the other republics were devoted to equipment and other necessary expenses. The cornerstone was laid May 11, 1908, and the building was dedicated April 26, 1910. The entrance to the building, with three portals leading to the interior, is between two distinctive pylons, at the foot of each of which there is a colossal group of statuary. One of these, on the north side, is the work of Gutzon Borglum, and expresses the sculptor's idea of the spirit animating the northern half of the western hemisphere. The main figure, an Anglo-Saxon woman, symbolizes the mother nature that keeps an aggressive but judicious race together, and represents the northern people. Energy and restraint are typified—for in her right hand she calmly holds the torch of enlightenment, while with her left she controls her own restless spirit of enterprise in the form of a virile youth. About her feet are grouped the implements and the results of her activities in the liberal arts. The group on the south side was done by Isidore Konti, and fittingly typifies the spirit of the southern half of the western continent. The woman's figure, of heroic size, crowned by the condor of the Andes, symbolizes wisdom, protection and peace accorded to the spirit of progress, which is expressed in the figure of youth at her side, holding in his outstretched hand the winged globe of advancement. One arm of the central figure is flung protectingly around the youth and the other rests upon a warlike shield, though the hand bears an olive branch. The lineaments of the two faces follow the characteristic Latin outlines, and in the palm branches and the parrot are shown representative flora and fauna of South America.

The vestibule opens into the characteristic Latin-American patio, or courtyard, nearly sixty feet square, filled with exotic plants and surrounded by open stairways and corridors and seeming alien to the locality—a bit of the south, of Latin-America at its best. It has a suggestion of outdoor life in the dreamy and genial climate of one of the southern republics. By means of the sliding glass roof, operated by electricity, which enables a constant temperature to be maintained, converting the patio into a greenhouse, this feature of the southland may be kept natural and intact even during the somewhat rigorous winters of Washington.

The dominant note of the patio is the central fountain, done by Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney (nee Gertrude Vanderbilt), and presenting a purely American aboriginal ideal.

PATIO OF PAN-AMERICAN UNION BUILDING
WHERE THE IX INTERNATIONAL RED CROSS CONFERENCE WILL BE HELD



HALL OF THE AMERICAS, PAN-AMERICAN UNION BUILDING

The pavement of the patio, executed in specially designed Enfield tiles, is in striking contrast to the marble floors of the surrounding corridors. This pavement, semi-barbarous in design, reproduces well-known archaeological fragments from Mexico, Guatemala and Peru.

The second floor is approached by two grand marble stairways, located on either side of the patio and opening upon it, so that as one ascends by their easy steps he can rest his eyes upon the fountain, the tropical flora and the archaic tiling below. At the head of these stairways he enters the vaulted "Hall of Heroes and Flags," which forms the foyer to the great "Hall of the Americas," or assembly room. This hall, one hundred feet in length, seventy in width and forty in height, is one of the most dignified salons in America.

The Executive Committee of the American Red Cross has expressed to the Governing Board of the Pan-American Union the appreciation and thanks of the Society for the courtesy extended to the International Red Cross in granting to it the permission to hold in this beautiful building the IX International Red Cross Conference.

THE RED CROSS EXHIBITION

In connection with the IX International Red Cross Conference will be held a competition for prizes amounting to $9,000, provided by the income of the Marie Feodorovna Fund. The regulations governing this competition are given in this issue of the BULLETIN. Believing that in connection with the exhibition for this competition it would be of interest and value to organize a general Red Cross exhibition, the Conference Committee, with the approval of the International Committee of Geneva, has planned for such an exposition. As it was not possible to find in Washington a suitable and accessible building for this purpose, the Conference Committee decided to build a temporary structure. Congress made an appropriation for meeting the expenses of the conference, including the expenses of this exposition. The cost for the construction of a temporary building will be little more than the renting of a large hall for three or four weeks, and will be far more suitable. Congress has also granted permission for the erection of this temporary building on government land, in close proximity to the Pan-American Union Building, where the sessions of the conference will be held.

In this building a special section will be devoted to the exhibition in connection with the Marie Feodorovna competition. The rest of the building will be used for an exhibition of views of Red Cross work, of supplies and articles used in this work, of uniforms worn by Red Cross personnel, of First Aid text-books and boxes, etc. The Army Medical Service will install a field hospital as part of the exposition.

One of the sessions of the conference will be devoted to an outdoor exhibition of First Aid training—army, boy scouts, firemen and police, trainmen. The Navy Medical Service plans to erect a structure like the side of a ship and give an exhibition of the transportation of wounded at sea. There will be an exhibition of a mine disaster, with a fac-simile of a mine built above ground, and the work of a trained rescue First Aid Corps of miners. The American Red Cross will not be able to bring its First Aid car to the exposition building, but it will arrange to have this car at the Union Railroad Station for inspection during the conference.

THE ENDOWMENT FUND

A TABLE is given below showing in what cities Red Cross Endowment Fund committees have so far been appointed by President Taft, the apportionment for each city, the amounts so far reported as raised, and the amounts yet to be raised. The apportionment is based on ten cents per capita of the cities' population.

Many of the committees have as yet made no report, in a number of cities the committees have not yet been organized, and in still others, for local reasons, the committees have preferred to postpone their active work.

June 15, 1911.

RED CROSS ENDOWMENT FUND

Amount to be raised		$2,000,000.00
Transmitted to Board of Trustees to date	$685,001.95	
Funds in hands of committees and not yet transferred (about)	87,050.83	
		772,052.78
Amount yet to be raised		$1,227,347.22

Committee	Apportionment	Raised	Plus	Minus
Akron, Ohio	$6,000	$250.00	.....	$5,750.00
Albany, N. Y.	10,000	.....	.....	10,000.00
Atlanta, Ga.	15,000	.....	.....	15,000.00
Baltimore, Md.	55,000	.....	.....	51,800.00
Boston, Mass.	67,000	27,160.00	.....	39,840.00
Burlington, Iowa	2,500	.....	.....	2,500.00
Buffalo, N. Y.	42,000	.....	.....	42,000.00
Canal Zone	700	.....	.....	700.00
Canton, Ohio	5,000	.....	.....	5,000.00
Charleston, S. C.	5,000	.....	.....	5,000.00
Chattanooga, Tenn.	4,000	245.00	.....	3,755.00
Chicago, Ill.	218,000	500.00	.....	217,500.00
Cincinnati, Ohio	36,000	18,000.00	.....	18,000.00
Cleveland, Ohio	56,000	.....	.....	56,000.00
Columbus, Ohio	18,000	.....	.....	18,000.00
Dayton, Ohio	11,000	.....	.....	11,000.00
Denver, Colo	21,000	500.00	.....	20,500.00
Dallas, Texas	9,000	.....	.....	9,000.00
Detroit, Mich	46,000	.....	.....	46,000.00
Duluth, Minn.	7,800	.....	.....	7,800.00
Grand Rapids, Mich.	11,000	.....	.....	11,000.00
Hampden County, Mass.	8,000	.....	.....	8,000.00
Harrisburg, Pa.	6,000	.....	.....	6,000.00
Hartford, Conn.	9,000	1,100.00	.....	7,900.00
Indianapolis, Ind.	23,000	4,500.00	.....	18,500.00
Kansas City, Mo.	24,000	.....	.....	24,000.00
Los Angeles, Cal.	31,000	.....	.....	31,000.00
Louisville, Ky.	22,000	.....	.....	22,000.00
Lowell, Mass.	10,000	.....	.....	10,000.00
Massilon, Ohio	1,300	.....	.....	1,300.00
Memphis, Tenn.	13,000	.....	.....	13,000.00
Nashville, Tenn.	11,000	.....	.....	11,000.00
Newark, N. J.	34,000	.....	.....	34,000.00
New Haven, Conn.	13,000	6,840.83	.....	6,159.17
New York, N. Y.	476,000	510,821.00	34,821.00	.....
Omaha, Nebr.	13,000	.....	.....	13,000.00
Paterson, N. J.	12,000	.....	.....	12,000.00
Philadelphia, Pa.	154,000	.....	.....	154,000.00
Pittsburgh, Pa.	53,000	.....	.....	53,000.00
Portland, Oreg.	20,700	.....	.....	20,700.00
Rhode Island	54,000	.....	.....	54,000.00

City	Apportionment	Raised	Plus	Minus
Richmond, Va.	12,000	.....	.....	12,000.00
San Antonio, Tex.	9,000	.....	.....	9,000.00
San Francisco, Ca.	41,000	75,668.34	$34,668.34	.....
Schenectady, N. Y.	7,000	.....	.....	7,000.00
Scranton, Pa.	12,900	8,021.08	.....	4,878.92
Seattle, Wash.	23,700	.....	.....	23,700.00
St. Louis, Mo.	68,000	53,000.00	.....	15,000.00
St. Paul, Minn.	21,000	10.00	.....	20,990.00
Toledo, Ohio	16,000	.....	.....	16,000.00
Troy, N. Y.	7,000	.....	.....	7,000.00
Utica, N. Y.	7,000	.....	.....	.....
Washington, D. C.	33,000	34,297.80	1,297.80	.....
Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	6,000	.....	.....	6,000.00
Worcester, Mass.	14,000	.....	.....	14,000.00
Youngstown, Ohio	7,000	1,000.00	.....	6,000.00

The following paragraphs are taken from letters recently received from some of the committees:

Cincinnati, Ohio.

The Cincinnati Committee has so far collected about one-half of the proportion allotted to us ($36,000), and this principally from our trustees. We have now postponed further work until fall. Our experience is that returns from public subscriptions are not very large. We shall advise you later on of further developments.

Cleveland, Ohio.

The Cleveland Committee has as yet done nothing beyond holding meetings to discuss affairs in general, and postponed the campaign until this coming fall. We have no plan worked out, but will probably follow in a general way the method of other cities, as outlined in some of the circulars and printed matter which you sent me.

Grand Rapids, Mich.

On April 19th all our laboring men in the furniture industry went out on a strike, amounting approximately to 10,000 employees. It is therefore useless for anyone to take up the matter of raising the sum which we are going after for the Endowment Fund, and we assure you as soon as conditions are settled again that this committee is anxious to get to work and complete the amount to be raised.

St. Louis, Mo.

Eight thousand and seven hundred St. Louisans have contributed, in sums ranging from 5 cents to $1,000, to the American Red Cross Endowment Fund. Virtually all of these thousands of subscriptions have resulted from letters and subscription lists mailed to business houses, men and women, by the St. Louis Committee on Endowment, which consists of about fifty representative citizens. Two thousand of the most important business houses of the city received subscription lists in order that their employees should have an opportunity to contribute, and 13,000 of the city's representative women received subscription lists to be circulated among their relatives and friends. Each of these thousands of lists was accompanied by a letter bearing the superscription of W. K. Bixby, Chairman of the Committee.

There is still needed about $15,000 to complete the St. Louis proportion of the fund.

(The Chairman of the St. Louis Committee has himself made the exceedingly generous offer to complete the full amount of St. Louis' proportion unless assistance is received from others.)

Youngstown, Ohio.

The Red Cross Endowment Fund Committee, recently appointed here, has been held back on account of the absence of many of its members. We had a meeting, however, and organized a short time ago, and about $1,000 was subscribed. We expect to begin active work before long, and every indication points that we will be able to raise at least the greater part of the proportion that our city should give.

In the case of Scranton the committee was most active, and in a short time had secured $8,000 of its $12,000 apportionment. This it would undoubtedly soon have accomplished had not there occurred a very serious mine disaster in that region. The local community desired to raise itself a large fund for this emergency relief work, which is being carried out along the Red Cross pension plan lines, and asked to be released from its further obligation. Recognizing this sudden emergency relief call that had come upon Scranton, the Red Cross acquiesced in this request, and, while expressing its sympathy for the sufferers from this disaster, extends its congratulations to the Scranton committee for the energy and promptness displayed in the work for the endowment fund and its appreciation of the generosity of the people of that city.

The Red Cross will ask the various committees to remain in existence until their work is completed, for it does not believe any city in the United States will be willing to acknowledge a failure in its share of the endowment for this great humane and patriotic organization. Even if it should take several years to complete the task in certain cities, the American people have perseverance and determination that must lead eventually to success, and not to failure.

Reports of progress will be printed from now on in the quarterly BULLETIN of the Red Cross.

In two letters to Miss Boardman, given below, Senator Elihu Root, ex-Secretary of State, and the present Secretary of State, the Honorable Philander C. Knox, have expressed their personal opinions in regard to the value of the Red Cross and its service.

LETTER FROM SENATOR ROOT

UNITED STATES SENATE
WASHINGTON

March 6, 1911.

My Dear Miss Boardman:

While the Geneva Convention contemplated the organization of the Red Cross in every civilized country as primarily for the purpose of ameliorating the horrors of war, I have always considered that the existence of the permanent organization of the Red Cross in this country is of the greatest utility for giving effect to the humanitarian impulses of our people upon the occurrence of other disasters, such as great famines, pestilences, floods, and hurricanes. Before the Red Cross organization was put on the basis which commanded the respect and confidence of the country it was necessary in every such case to raise a special committee for the purpose of collecting monies. Frequently there were many committees in different cities. The committees had to secure headquarters and clerical assistance, and there was a great duplication of effort and a great expenditure of money, and even at that it frequently happened that the people of the country did not feel sure that their contributions would reach the avowed object. It is of very great value to have an organization which is universally trusted and through which the people of the country can contribute for the relief of distress and suffering wherever it may be in the world with the least possible diminution of the funds that are contributed for purposes of organization and administration. I wish that the people of the

United States could be brought to generally understand this great service that the Red Cross is rendering. I am sure that if they do understand it they will support the organization cheerfully and generously.

With kind regards and grateful appreciation of the work that you are doing, I am, Very sincerely yours,

ELIHU ROOT.

Miss Mabel T. Boardman,
American Red Cross,
Washington, D. C.

LETTER FROM SECRETARY KNOX

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
WASHINGTON

March 27, 1911.

My Dear Miss Boardman:

Returning from an absence from Washington, I find your note of the 4th instant, asking my opinion as to the value of such assistance as the Red Cross can render at times of foreign disaster, and of the desirability that it should be so endowed as to enable it to respond promptly and generously to any call for aid that comes to its knowledge.

It is the greatest pleasure to me to say in reply that I regard the work of the American Red Cross not only of inestimable value when disasters occur in our own country and of the first importance as an organization of great beneficial usefulness in case of war, but also as of the highest importance as an efficient instrumentality for the material expression of the sympathy of the American people in case of disasters in foreign countries. On the occasions when the Department of State has brought foreign disasters to the attention of the American Red Cross its prompt and efficient action has always been most gratifying, and should be a source of pride to our countrymen. In these days, when the spirit of humanity and helpfulness more and more ignores boundaries, international aid in case of foreign disasters is especially appropriate, and is of very real value, I believe, in promoting that international good will with the fostering of which the diplomacy of the United States is so much engaged.

When one considers the enormous endowments that Red Cross societies have in countries much less rich than our own, it seems a shocking thing that the American Red Cross should not have long ago had an adequate endowment. I have no doubt that the appeal now being made will receive a generous response, such as will give our Red Cross that large endowment fund so necessary to its permanent and steady efficiency.

I am, my dear Miss Boardman,

Very sincerely yours,

P. C. KNOX.

To Miss Mabel Boardman,
The American Red Cross,
Washington, D. C.

THE INSURRECTION IN MEXICO

AT the outbreak of the insurrection in Mexico the American Red Cross offered its services to the Mexican Red Cross, through the medium of the State Department, and later met the representatives of this society at Juarez. A report of the work done there is given by the Red Cross National Director, Mr. Bicknell.

Many offers of service were received by the American Red Cross from physicians and others who desired permission to use the Red Cross insignia for protection in going into Mexico. No use of this insignia could be granted by the Red Cross save to those it had regularly constituted its agents and upon whose reliability it could depend. Should the permission be granted to someone who abused the use of the insignia and utilized the flag or brassard of the Red Cross to protect an automobile or wagon load of ammunition over the border, the use of the insignia for its humane purposes would become invalidated in the eyes of the Mexicans, and its future value seriously impaired. The integrity of the emblem for the purposes for which it was chosen must be guarded with most jealous care, so as to maintain its great usefulness to humanity in all warfare.

Moreover, when an insurrection occurs a party exists which is not a signatory power of the Treaty of Geneva, and is not bound by its conventions, so that none of its representatives can be held responsible for firing upon the Red Cross or imprisoning its personnel. It is easy, therefore, to understand why much discretion is necessary on the part of the American Red Cross, while at the same time, as will be shown by the following reports, everything possible was done for the refugees and wounded brought into the United States and at Juarez.

SAN DIEGO

Miss Mary J. Gale, secretary of the San Diego Chapter, reported on March 26 that because of the numbers of refugees driven across the border from Lower California the Red Cross was actively at work in their behalf.

"Word came that nurses were needed, conditions unsanitary, etc. Captain Evans appealed to the Red Cross for aid. General Bliss sent one of his officers and one of the army physicians to Tecarte to investigate. Two nurses were ready when the messenger returned last night, saying that Dr. Johnson thought he could manage alone for a while. Tents were sent today, and a large autotruck filled with provisions, medicine, and five sacks of clothing donated by our Red Cross chapter. Mrs. Ballou, our chairman, has taken charge. She managed in the Spanish-American War, and also in the San Francisco disaster.

"The women and children were in a bad condition. Several of the children have eruptions, and smallpox is feared. Dr. Johnson has vaccinated our soldiers, and will put the refugee camp in sanitary condition and vaccinate all there."

Funds were placed at General Bliss' disposal for the relief of these refugees and for the care of the wounded by the National Red Cross, as its officers believed in a case of this kind it was not right to have this foreign relief rest entirely upon the San Diego Chapter.

Later a special representative of the Red Cross, Mr. C. J. O'Connor, of

San Francisco, was sent with funds to San Diego to aid in this work. As conditions improved in Lower California, most of the refugees returned to their homes for a time, and Mr. O'Connor left for San Francisco.

Later disturbed conditions again drove a number of refugees back into Southern California, and these are being cared for by the San Diego Chapter, aided by the National Society. General Bliss reported that a dozen or more of the seriously wounded he had placed in hospitals, and was paying for their care with the Red Cross funds.

RED CROSS REPORTS ON SERVICES AT TIJUANA

MRS. G. H. BALLOU, chairman of the San Diego Red Cross Chapter, gives the following report of the services rendered by that organization after the battle at Tijuana last Tuesday:

"As soon as the news of the battle of Tijuana came to San Diego, the Red Cross dropped all else and at once hastened to the scene.

"Two physicians and a nurse asked for the flag of the Red Cross, and it was promptly handed to them. Mr. Hendricks, of the San Diego Garage, tendered an automobile and took them at once to the border. Miss Copley, who is a member of the Red Cross, promptly placed her automobile at the service of the society. She was authorized by the chairman of the society to go also and report whatever was necessary.

"The men who crossed the border to work did noble service. Colonel Fred Jewell and Colonel A. G. Gassen, who were among the volunteers, are men of helpful action and are enrolled members of the Red Cross.

"Colonel Jewell was given permission to cross the line into the scene of action, but strictly under the protection of the Red Cross and entirely at his own risk as such. It was the proper form of permission.

"The Red Cross party started at once, Colonel Jewell using his own automobile as the official machine and carrying the Red Cross flag. In Colonel Jewell's machine were Colonel Jewell, Colonel Gassen, Dr. F. J. Smith, city school physician, all members of the Red Cross; J. S. Morrison, who carried the flag, and Harry Stewart, an interpreter. The next automobile carried Harry Harkness, the owner, who drove; Drs. James Jackson, R. O. Shelton and John Chambers, W. D. Van Blarcom and John F. Greer.

"When Colonel Jewell and the party reached the scene of the battle he at once reported to General Pryce, who immediately turned the work of searching for the dead and wounded over to the Red Cross. Two or three wounded, one a woman, were already in the customs house, and the doctors first turned their attention to the woman. She was cared for, and then the work of giving assistance to the wounded men began. The workers under the Red Cross did all that human strength and endurance can do. Whenever a rumor came of the dead or wounded being seen the place was immediately searched. Dr. Jackson asked Colonel Jewell to go to the rebel camp, three miles up the valley, and bring in some men who were wounded. Two who were wounded were found. The bodies of Captain Wood and a negro were also brought to town. Colonel Gassen and Colonel Jewell, assisted by Harkness, Van Blarcom, Morrison, Sprigg and Stewart, were the searching party. Drs. Smith, Jackson, Chambers and Shelton attended the wounded. As soon as it could be done, the wounded were brought over the border and turned over to the United States.

"Miss Copley's car had been waiting in readiness to start for Tijuana at this call. It was the official car of the chairman of the Red Cross and carried the chairman, Mrs. George Ballou, and her assistant nurses. All these are members of the Red Cross. Customs Officer Wadham arranged that the party should be passed to Tijuana. At the customs house a revolver and some shells

were turned over to United States soldiers without a question being asked by either party. The Red Cross was promptly passed. As the automobile sped up the road the driver of the car, Steinmeier, suddenly stopped and announced the discovery of a body lying across the road. It proved to be the body of Prefecto Larroque.

"The body was not disturbed until after the chairman's car had been conducted to the customs house. A number of bodies were lying beside the fence. All had been covered and decently composed for burial, and a grave was being dug by insurrectos. Drs. Jackson and Chambers were busy, and the nurses were immediately conducted to the wounded woman, who was in need of the attention one woman can give another. The nurses went to work at once, washing the blood and grime from the wounded and making them as comfortable as possible.

"As each man was given attention he voiced his thanks and offered the nurses little tokens, such as a cheap handerkerchief and even a pair of shoestrings. A parrot was fluttering around, and Stewart asked if he could not give it to the president of the Red Cross. It was put in a basket and placed in the automobile. He was told that the owner was undoubtedly on the other side of the border, and an attempt would be made to find the one to whom the bird belonged. As soon as the customs house was reached the parrot in the basket was turned over to Mrs. Savin, who said it belonged to the school teacher, who would be overjoyed to recover her pet. Even the cots that held the wounded were sent back, and enlisted men of the United States Army generously turned their cots over and said they would sleep on the ground so the wounded could be comfortable.

"The flag of the Red Cross was not authorized in any manner to be used for covering loot nor would its desecration for such purposes be condoned."

REFUGEES IN SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA

BY C. J. O'CONNOR,
Special Red Cross Agent.

SAN DIEGO, CAL., *April 5, 1911.*

I RESPECTFULLY submit the following report:

Travel to and from the refugee camps, except by automobile, at $40 to $50 per trip, is slow, as the stage goes each way only three times a week. I arrived in Tecate, which is about forty-six miles by road from San Diego, in the evening of March 31, and went from there in the morning of April 2, partly by army wagon and partly afoot, to Campo, about fourteen miles by road.

This region is a rough one, made up of mountains covered with brush and a few arable valley bottoms. The chief industry is stock raising and dairying. Tecate, less than half a mile from the Mexican boundary, consists of one store and one house. It lies at the head of a valley which stretches down into Mexico. The refugees now there came from this valley, and live within two or three miles of the border.

Campo, a mile and a half from the border, consists of a customs office, immigration service office, a store, hotel, and several houses. The refugees gathered here are from isolated valley ranches, and have come a distance of from five to fifteen miles. Several well-to-do families have taken refuge here at the hotel or in private families. They are afraid of the federal troops. All refugees who were at either place when I was there were known to the Americans on this side. The theory that some of them were hangers-on of the Mexican army must be abandoned. There were some eighty women, with

ON THE STAGE ROAD TO CAMPO—CHARACTERISTIC MOUNTAIN SIDE

their children, wives of officers and soldiers who were with the Mexican federals and went with them when they left Tecate, but these did not come to the American side.

Among the refugees were one musician and a few laborers—that is, farm hands, wood cutters, etc.—but most of them were farmers who owned a small ranch and a few head of stock. They are all peaceable, trying on the whole to be strictly neutral. Two or three families had shown some sympathy for the insurrectos. All of them feared the federals more than the insurrectos. The American officer in charge at Tecate at this time informed me that the

REFUGEE CAMP AT CAMPO. TENTS WERE FURNISHED BY SAN DIEGO RED CROSS CHAPTER

RED CROSS REFUGEE CAMP AT TECATE

refugees did not come across the line till the federals arrived, although the insurrectos had been among them for some time before. It is the rumor of approaching federals which is keeping them on this side. I am convinced that if they could feel that none would come to that section they would return at once. It is altogether to their interest to do so. Up to the present their losses have been small—a few head of stock taken by both federals and insurrectos—but this is the time of year when there is most to do on their ranches. Most of the grain has been sown, but they have not planted their vegetables. Now is the time when the pasturage is best, and they ought to be making cheese,

VIEW OF REFUGEE CAMP AT TECATE.
TENTS IN FOREGROUND WERE FURNISHED BY SAN DIEGO RED CROSS CHAPTER

which is one of their chief industries. Cattle which ought to be milked are scattered over the mountains or eating up the young grain in the fields.

If there is no further trouble, and if the federal troops do not come there again, the refugees will probably return to their homes in a few days. Twelve of those at Tecate left yesterday.

When the refugees came across the line they brought very little with them, and camped in the brush without much shelter. The officer in charge of the United States troops at Tecate appealed to his superiors for aid and the newspapers wrote up the conditions, which appeared more urgent than they really were. Now and then a refugee went back to his home and brought away a few things, so that they have enough clothing and bedding for their simple needs, and most of them have food enough for the present. Shelter has been the greatest need, for the people would have lived in the brush with very little covering if it had not been for the tents furnished by the San Diego Chapter of the Red Cross.

LOOKING SOUTH OVER TECATE (TECARTE). HILL IN MIDDLE GROUND, ABOVE WHITE BUILDING, IS ON MEXICAN BOUNDARY. ITS TOP WAS OCCUPIED BY FEDERAL ARMY OF 500 MEN AND WAS FORTIFIED WITH BREASTWORKS OF ROCK. ON THIS HILL AND IN THE VALLEY BELOW THE FEDERALS DEFEATED THE SMALL BAND OF INSURRECTOS.

When the request for aid came from Tecate and Campo, Mrs. G. H. Ballou, President of the local chapter, appealed to the public for subscriptions and donations, and in co-operation with the army sent food, clothing, bedding, tents and medical supplies. Two Red Cross nurses were ready to go, but were not needed. A medical officer, Dr. Johnson, sent by General Bliss, looked after the sanitation and health of the refugees. There is now, and has been for some days, a medical officer at Tecate and one at Campo. They look after the health of the refugees as part of their duties.

Part of the food and tents sent to Tecate was forwarded to Campo. A comparatively small quantity of food has been issued.

Fifteen Red Cross tents were used at Tecate and four at Campo. The first issues of food were made at Tecate on March 28 and at Campo on the 31st. Previously the officer at Tecate bought some food and issued it.

On April 1 the number of refugees receiving aid was:

	Men.	*Women.*	*Children.*	*Total.*
At Tecate	24	13	43	80
At Campo	2	9	15	26
Total	26	22	58	106

At Tecate there were fifty-nine refugees living outside of the refugee camp and not then receiving aid. Since then thirteen of the eighty have left Tecate, twelve of them yesterday.

In closing, I wish to state that I am proud to have been called upon to serve the Red Cross, even though the service did not prove to be a great one.

DOUGLAS

AFTER the aid given to the refugees in Southern California came an appeal from Douglas, Ariz., to President Taft for assistance from the American Red Cross. Just across the border in Mexico, at Agua Prieta, fighting was going on, and there was a prospect of a number of wounded being brought to Douglas. After consultation by telegram with Colonel Shunk, the officer in command of the United States troops at Douglas, a Red Cross chapter of reliable citizens was formed at that place. Twenty-five hundred dollars was telegraphed to this chapter, arrangements made to send six Red Cross nurses from Los Angeles, and to secure hospital supplies by purchase from the Army Medical Department's nearest station.

The Chapter promptly established a hospital in some vacant stores, one of which was given gratuitously, and 100 Gold Medal cots were loaned by the Quartermaster's Department. A day later the insurrectos evacuated Agua Prieta without further fighting, leaving the federals in possession. For this reason it became unnecessary for the nurses to go, as the hospital had to care for only about a dozen wounded. The United States Army surgeon at Douglas reported to the Surgeon General's Department in Washington that he had personally inspected the Red Cross hospital, that all the wounded were being well cared for, and that there was an abundance of medical and surgical supplies.

A report from the secretary of the Douglas Chapter follows:

DOUGLAS RED CROSS CHAPTER
By E. P. GRINDELL, *Secretary*

DOUGLAS, ARIZ., May 11, 1911.

Immediately after the second battle of Agua Prieta, April 13, the Spanish people of Douglas saw the need of a hospital to care for the wounded soldiers. Accordingly a fund was raised by public subscription and a small hospital was established in a frame building. This was soon filled with some twenty patients, and more room and better quarters was needed, especially as another battle was imminent. So the Red Cross was appealed to and an organization perfected, Saturday, April 15, with the following officers and directors: Carlos F. Teran, chairman; Mrs. J. C. Ryan, vice-chairman; E. W. Graves, treasurer; E. P. Grindell, secretary. Directors—Mrs. Rodriques, Mrs. H. Lefebvre, Mr. Ygnacio Durazo, Mr. Lauro V. Durazo, Mr. Alfonso Durazo, Dr. Juan Nunez, Mrs. James Wood, Mrs. J. Calisher, Mrs. O. M. Moody. Major Schreiner, United States Medical Corps, was of great assistance in the organization and operation of the hospital.

PERSONNEL OF RED CROSS HOSPITAL, DOUGLAS, ARIZONA,
CARLOS F. TERAN, PRESIDENT OF DOUGLAS RED CROSS CHAPTER, ON THE LEFT

RED CROSS HOSPITAL AT DOUGLAS, ARIZONA, MAY 20, 1911

The use of a storeroom was donated by E. R. Pirtle Company, and a complete hospital, capable of handling forty, was established on Sunday, the 16th, with Dr. A. R. Hickman, of the Copper Queen medical staff, in charge. A big battle was imminent, and as over 1,000 men engaged on both sides, many casualties were expected. Believing more hospital space necessary, a large storeroom across the street was rented and fitted out to care for fifty patients. The battle began at 6:20 Monday morning, the 17th of April, and lasted twenty hours, with the federals in control of the city. The rebels were routed and left for the mountains.

The Copper Queen Consolidated Copper Company put their medical force at the service of the Red Cross hospital. Dr. Shine, chief surgeon, took charge of the field work, and secured a corps of deputies to aid him. Three squads, of fifteen men each, under competent leaders, were chosen from among the many volunteers to go across the international line after the battle and gather the dead and wounded. The federal officers claimed that they were prepared to handle their own wounded, and as they were in control of Agua Prieta, would not permit the Red Cross or any Americans to cross into their city or onto the battle field. The Associated Press correspondent and others who are in a position to know claim that the killed and wounded lay on the field of battle all during the battle and until late the following day. It was nearly sundown of Tuesday when a representative of the federals came to the Red Cross hospital and borrowed seven stretchers that had been borrowed from the Copper Queen smelter. These they took across the international line to Agua Prieta for the purpose of gathering the dead and wounded. A hospital was improvised in Agua Prieta close to the American line in an old adobe house, and the wounded given what attention they received there. In front of the hospital was placed a large white flag, about 4 by 6 feet, and on it a Red Cross. The Red Cross had nothing to do with this hospital or the placing of the flag.

During Monday, the 17th, the day of the battle, four non-combatants, wounded in Douglas, were brought to the Red Cross hospital. Eight wounded rebels, who managed to get across the American line from Mexico, were taken care of. One American insurrecto was taken direct to the County Hospital in a critical condition to have his arm amputated. The arm was not amputated, but by careful nursing was saved. In all, a total of thirteen patients have been taken care of by the Red Cross hospital. One patient died and five have been discharged.

One Army Red Cross nurse and one local nurse were employed for three weeks. Today, May 10, the patients are in charge of the local volunteer workers. The patients are all doing nicely, and will soon be discharged, with the exception of two or three, who should have care for about eight weeks before they can go their way

Unless more casualties occur, this hospital will be closed as soon as the patients can be discharged.

The bills incurred by the establishment of the Douglas Red Cross hospital are estimated to be less than $1000. The citizens of Douglas were very good about bringing in things and donating services for the hospital and lenient in rendering their bills.

THE RED CROSS AT JUAREZ

By ERNEST P. BICKNELL
National Director

ON Monday, May 8, the insurrectos, who had been surrounding the city of Juarez, Mexico, for several weeks, began an attack. The city was defended by some 700 federal troops, under General Navarro. The federals

had thrown up barricades in the streets of Juarez and were concentrated especially in the bull-ring, the church, and the barracks. The beginning of the attack was apparently insignificant. A few shots were exchanged between the outposts of the two armies. The federal outposts, fired upon, withdrew toward the city, and a handful of insurrectos pursued them. This group of insurrectos, consisting of only eight or ten men, finding the way open, continued in a dash toward the city. They found shelter behind the steep bank of the Rio Grande, and, slipping along under this protection, presently reached the city itself. For some reason, this simple approach to the city had not been guarded by General Navarro.

As soon as the insurrectos reached the city they turned into the winding streets and alleys and entered the heavy adobe houses of which the city is chiefly composed. These buildings of sun-dried bricks have very thick walls and served as an excellent protection against the bullets of the federals. Other

BUILDING SHOWING EFFECTS OF GUN FIRE, JUAREZ

insurrectos, observing the successful entrance of the eight or ten men who had made the first dash, followed, and within a few hours several hundred were inside the city of Juarez, fighting singly and in small groups with the federal troops. All that night and the next day the fighting continued. Slowly the insurrectos drove the federals from the barricades and from other strongholds. On Tuesday, May 9, the main body of federal forces was assembled in the church, and there made a desperate stand. Sand bags were heaped upon the flat roof of the church, and from behind them the federal soldiers resisted the constantly increasing force of insurrectos, which drew nearer hour by hour. In the night of May 9 the federal army withdrew from the church and gathered its full force in the barracks. On Wednesday, May 10, General Navarro surrendered, with his entire force, to Madero.

Little provision had been made either by the federals or the insurrectos for surgical care for their wounded. During the progress of the battle a few

STREET BARRICADE IN JUAREZ

seriously wounded men were carried to the center of the bridge connecting Juarez with El Paso, and were there taken charge of by American physicians and nurses from El Paso. They were taken to the Hotel Dieu, the principal hospital in El Paso. A few wounded insurrectos were also taken to a temporary hospital, which became known as the insurrecto hospital. As soon as the people of El Paso realized that there would be serious need of surgical assistance and nurses to care humanely for the wounded soldiers, a telegram

PROVISIONAL PRESIDENT MADERO AND GENERAL NAVARRO AFTER SURRENDER OF JUAREZ

PEACE PARLEY IN MADERO'S CAMP

AMERICANS IN EL PASO WATCHING MEXICAN INSURRECTOS FROM ACROSS THE RIO GRANDE

was sent to Washington, asking the American Red Cross to make some quick provision for this service. On Wednesday morning, May 10, the Red Cross sent $1,000 by telegraph to Colonel Edgar Z. Steever, commanding the American troops in El Paso, asking him to appoint a representative committee to take charge of the care of the wounded soldiers. The same day the National Director of the American Red Cross left Washington for El Paso.

As soon as Juarez had surrendered, Mr. Madero, in charge of the insurrecto forces, notified the people of El Paso that their assistance would be appreciated in caring for the sick and wounded, and that every facility would be given them. Colonel Steever appointed to represent the American Red Cross in this work Major B. J. Edger, Jr., Dr. H. E. Stevenson and Dr. J. T. Brady. This committee instantly entered upon its duties, assisted by many other physicians and citizens of El Paso.

On entering Juarez a very serious condition was found to exist. A

INSURRECTOS IN ACTION

number of men who had been wounded in the skirmishes and battles prior to the battle of Juarez were found in temporary hospitals, where they had received no proper surgical attention. Fifteen cases of typhus fever were discovered and several of smallpox.

With great rapidity, the doctors and nurses from El Paso gathered the sick and wounded into three hospitals in Juarez. Into each of two of these hospitals were gathered about sixty wounded men, and into the third were brought the men sick from typhus fever, where they were placed under strict quarantine. Other wounded were taken to the insurrecto hospital in El Paso. While no authentic statement as to the number of killed and wounded is available, it was estimated that about 75 men had been killed or had died of wounds within a few hours, while about 175 men were under treatment in hospitals for wounds or sickness. In addition to these, perhaps 25 slightly wounded men in camp came daily to the hospitals for surgical attention. From the funds sent

to Colonel Steever the Red Cross Committee purchased surgical supplies, food and clothing for the patients in the hospitals.

On Sunday, May 14, a party, consisting of two physicians and ten nurses and attendants, reached Juarez from the City of Mexico. This party represented a temporary organization which had taken the name of the White Cross. It was placed immediately in charge of one of the hospitals in Juarez, containing about sixty patients.

On Tuesday, May 16, a party representing the Mexican Red Cross arrived at Juarez. This party consisted of four physicians, eighteen nurses and attendants and two priests. The Mexican Red Cross party also brought a large quantity of hospital supplies, and was thoroughly equipped for effective work.

On Wednesday, the 17th, a meeting was held in the customs house in Juarez, attended by representatives of the Mexican Red Cross, the Mexican White Cross, and the American Red Cross. At this meeting the National Director of the American Red Cross called attention to the fact that the representatives of the Mexican Red Cross and the Mexican White Cross in Juarez constituted a force of physicians and nurses ample to assume full charge of the care of the sick and wounded. He urged that a working plan be agreed upon between the two Mexican organizations, by which they could take over the entire task in harmonious co-operation. With the adoption of such a plan, the National Director argued that the American Red Cross should be permitted to withdraw from the field, since the work to be done belonged primarily and naturally to the Mexican people.

After a full discussion of the situation, a co-operative plan of work was agreed to by all concerned. Under this plan the Mexican White Cross retained the hospital of which it already had charge. The Mexican Red Cross was placed in charge of the two hospitals in Juarez, one containing some sixty wounded men, and the other, the fever hospital, containing fifteen typhus patients. It was further agreed that the so-called insurrecto hospital in El Paso should be closed at the earliest possible date, its patients being transferred to the hospitals in Juarez. At the request of the Mexican organizations, the representatives of the American Red Cross present agreed to continue the Red Cross Committee in El Paso in an advisory capacity. The National Director of the American Red Cross also promised that in case of the occurrence of any emergency which proved too great for the combined forces of the Mexican organizations, the American Red Cross would hold itself in readiness to again respond promptly and actively to the need. Following the adjournment of this meeting, the American Red Cross physicians and nurses turned over their work to the Mexican organizations and withdrew from active participation in the care of the sick and wounded.

The very best of feeling prevailed between the American Red Cross and its Mexican colleagues. The National Director of the American Red Cross expressed the gratification which the American organization felt in being able to render some small assistance to the Mexican people, while the Mexican organizations joined in the adoption of a very cordial resolution thanking the American society for its prompt and timely assistance. This feeling of appreciation on the part of the Mexican people was very warmly expressed to the National Director of the American Red Cross by Mr. Madero, who spoke in the highest terms of the promptness, humanity and skill with which the wounded and sick of both armies had been cared for by the Americans.

It was an interesting coincidence that the joint meeting of the Mexican Red Cross and White Cross and the American Red Cross was held in the same room in the custom house in Juarez in which the celebrated meeting occurred between President Taft and President Diaz in the fall of 1909. The walls of this large room had formerly been decorated with two portraits—one of President

Taft, the other of President Diaz. Following the capture of Juarez by the insurrectos, the portrait of President Diaz had been removed, but that of President Taft had been carefully protected, and on the occasion of this meeting still retained its place of honor. One of the Mexican speakers, referring to the fact that President Taft is President of the American Red Cross, pointed to the portrait, and remarked that it seemed almost that the President of the American Red Cross was present at that gathering.

THE TRIANGLE WAIST FACTORY FIRE
NEW YORK CITY

This fire, which occurred on March 25th last, claimed 144 victims. A relief fund of $103,649.16 has been subscribed and is being administered by the Red Cross in assistance to the families who were wholly or partly dependent upon the earnings of the girls who perished in the disaster. A detailed report of the relief work will be published in a future number of the BULLETIN.

COLON FIRE RELIEF

BY LIEUTENANT COLONEL C. A. DEVOL, U. S. A.
Chairman Canal Zone Red Cross Chapter

CULEBRA, C. Z., April 13, 1911.

I HAVE the honor to report as follows in regard to the relief work of the Canal Zone Chapter, the American National Red Cross, in connection with the assistance rendered to some 2,500 inhabitants of Colon who were temporarily rendered destitute and homeless by the fire which destroyed a part of that city on March 23, 1911:

I would state, in a preliminary way, that this chapter now has over 1,000 members, and is divided into eleven districts, each district having a local organization of its own. As the fire occurred in what is known as the Cristobal District, Mr. William F. Bennyhoff, chairman of the district, was placed in charge of active relief work.

On Friday morning, March 24, the morning succeeding the fire, Colonel Goethals, Colonel Devol and Mr. Bennyhoff met Governor Rafael Neira, of the Province of Colon, on the proposed site of the relief camp and determined upon the line of action.

The Subsistence Department, under Colonel Goethals' directions, was furnishing food at the commissary and mess kitchens. At the request of Governor Neira and Colonel Goethals, the Red Cross took charge of operations, beginning at once, assuming the expense of all relief work, including the distribution of rations.

It is estimated that 2,500 people were burned out in this fire. A number of them were taken care of by relatives or friends and other families provided for by the Quartermaster's Department in what is known as Camp Bierd.

On March 25 628 Red Cross meal tickets were issued, which were honored at the Subsistence Department mess. On the 26th ration tickets were issued, the ration consisting of one loaf of bread, one pound of rice, one-half pound of codfish, and a small quantity of coffee, sugar and salt. A ration costs approximately 10¼ cents. The number of rations issued up to date has been 8,731, or an average of 582. It is expected that from this time on a steady decrease in the number of rations issued will obtain, owing to the fact that this issue will cease to all families in which the husband is found to have employment.

The camp has been kept in excellent sanitary condition, the health officer's district nurse, Mrs. R. M. Ferber, keeping a close surveillance on all women and children. As a result of her efforts, there has been practically no sickness among the children. Another factor that has contributed to the good condition of the health among the children is the issue of condensed milk for small, weaned children on the nurse's order. Mrs. Pierce T. Murphy has also rendered valuable assistance, investigating cases where aid is requested and canvassing the general situation in regard to the need of clothing, etc. The Panama Railroad commissary made a reduced price on certain necessary articles of clothing that had become shelf-worn or slightly damaged, and tickets were given to individuals calling for the articles necessary in each case, which tickets were honored at the commissary and charged to the Red Cross.

Contributions for this work have been received from various sources,

PORTION OF RED CROSS CAMP—COLON FIRE RELIEF

RED CROSS CAMP AND COOKING SHED—COLON FIRE RELIEF

notably a vaudeville entertainment given at the Y. M. C. A. at Cristobal, the receipts from which were $156; a Red Cross benefit baseball game, given under the auspices of the Commissary Department, receipts from which netted $708.15; certain personal subscriptions, and, finally, an appropriation made by the Panamanian Government of $5,000 gold "for the relief of victims of the recent fire in the city of Colon."

Governor Neira made a formal request, in the name of the committee empowered to distribute the fund, that the Red Cross take over the money and assume charge of its distribution. General George W. Davis, chairman of the Central Committee, being present on the Canal Zone, met Governor Neira and the other members of the committee, Colonel Devol formally accepting tender of the money. In this connection I quote a letter from Governor Neira, transmitting proceedings of the session of the committee of April 1, 1911, which is as follows:

OFFICE OF GOVERNOR OF PROVINCE

"COLON, April 6, 1911.

"SIR:

"Please find enclosed a true copy of the resolution unanimously adopted by the committee charged with the distribution of the funds voted by the Government of Panama for the relief of the victims of the recent fire in the city of Colon, which fire occurred on the 23d of March, 1911. The sum voted amounts to $5,000 gold, or $10,000 Panamanian silver, and same has been delivered by the treasurer of our committee to Colonel John L. Phillips, treasurer of the American National Red Cross (Canal Zone Chapter), by sight draft, duly endorsed.

"I reiterate, my dear Colonel, the expressions of gratitude on behalf of my government and on behalf of myself personally, toward the Red Cross, over which you so worthily preside, for its benevolent and incessant labor so successfully carried on to-day in this city for the relief and aid of the victims of the deplorable fire.

"I improve this opportunity to express to you my feelings of profound respect and thanks.

"(Signed) RAFAEL NEIRA,
"Governor of the Province.

"Lieut. Col. C. A. DEVOL,
"Chairman Canal Zone Chapter, American National Red Cross,
"Culebra, Canal Zone."

EXTRACT FROM RESOLUTIONS OF PANAMA COMMITTEE

"Considering:

"That the American Red Cross Society, voluntarily and with the greatest interest, has taken charge of the providing of food and lodging for the most destitute among the unfortunates of the above mentioned catastrophe, and has actually provided a camp where food and shelter are provided for the needy: considering:

"That the Red Cross Society is better able to distribute with fairness and prudence among the destitute victims the funds appropriated by the Government of the Republic, providing foods and clothing to the most needy: considering:

"Lieut. Col. C. A. Devol, President of the Red Cross Society, has signified that said society will accept the said sum of five thousand Balboas which the Government of the Republic wishes to distribute among the poor who suffer

STREET SCENE IN THE RED CROSS CAMP—COLON FIRE RELIEF

from the fire of March 23, and that the Red Cross will appropriate said sum in conformity with the wishes of the government donating it;

"*Resolved*, The distributing committee created by the Government of the Republic to exercise the function of administering and distributing the said sum of five thousand Balboas appropriated by the National Treasury for the relief of the most poverty stricken and needy of the victims of the fire of March 23, shall deliver, in the name of the Government of the Republic of Panama, by authority vested in said distributing committee of said five thousand Balboas to be received from the National Treasury, said sum to the Red Cross Society of the Canal Zone, in order that this society may administer and dispense same in the relief and aid of the victims in accord with the intentions of the Government.

"The delivery of this sum will be made by the treasurer of the committee, Mr. J. H. Stillson, to the treasurer of the Red Cross Society, Lieut. Col. John L. Phillips.

"The Governor of the Province is commissioned to manage the delivery of the relief fund to the treasurer of the committee."

ACKNOWLEDGMENT BY MAJOR GENERAL GEORGE W. DAVIS
Chairman of the Central Committee

"WASHINGTON, D. C., April 27, 1911.

"*Lieutenant Colonel C. A. Devol,*
"*Chairman, Canal Zone Red Cross Chapter,*
"*Culebra, Canal Zone.*

"SIR:

"I have to acknowledge receipt of your report of April 13 on the work of the American Red Cross at the time of the fire in Colon, which occurred on

the 23d of March, 1911. Having been present personally at Colon, and seeing the arrangements on the spot for the care of the destitute, your report was of special interest, and the photographs as well. The substance of this very excellent account of service rendered will appear in the next issue of THE RED CROSS BULLETIN, and will serve as an example, showing what one chapter has done, that the others may, on an occasion, show equal zeal and efficiency."

The work of relieving the sufferers by the fire in Colon on March 23 has been continued by the Red Cross at the tent village started in Colon on March 24. Many of those who at first were destitute have ceased to depend on the relief camp, either wholly or in part, and the work of reducing the relief granted has been begun. Accurate records have been kept of 350 families whose needs have been determined beyond question, and these represent about 1,200 people. Rations averaged 582 a day up to April 9, each ration representing enough food for one day's subsistence, and in addition a large quantity of condensed milk has been issued for infants. There has been less illness among infants in the camp than among those living in houses, according to the observation of the district nurse, who visits both classes of habitation. In dispensing with the relief work three options are given to the families whose need have been established—rations for the balance of the month; house rent for a month, or an order for five dollars worth of clothing on the commissary, which has reduced prices on this clothing to the lowest point. New frame buildings are being constructed on the area burned over.

CHINESE FAMINE RELIEF

THE Red Cross has received from Consul General Wilder, at Shanghai, interesting reports of the arrival of the transport "Buford," together with accounts of the distribution of the supplies carried. He says: "The famine condition will not be relieved before May, or later. Meanwhile an enormous amount of good has been done."

The Shanghai Times
Friday, 31st March, 1911

FOOD FOR THE FAMINE SUFFERERS

UNITED STATES TRANSPORT "BUFORD" ARRIVES

Succor for the famine sufferers arrived on the United States Army transport "Buford" yesterday; 1,200 tons of it—flour and peas, salmon and potatoes, sardines and rolled oats, bred and rice, beans, beef and dry goods. And no time was wasted at Woosung with it. Scarcely had the anchor had time to nestle into the mud of the Whangpoo than it was hauled out again and the steamer was heading for Chinkiang. The "Buford" called but to receive orders, and as the committee directing operations were awaiting her arrival they boarded her and she was on the move again within an hour.

His Excellency Shen Tun-ho and Dr. J. C. Ferguson, chairmen of the Central China Famine Fund Committee; Mr. Lee Sha-mo, honorable secretary of the committee; Mr. Kiang, resident director of the committee; His Honor Tseng, special representative of Viceroy Chang Jen-chun, of Nanking; His Honor Ying, special representative of the Governor of Anhui Province; His Honor Chen, special representative of the Shanghai Taotai, and Mr. J. V. Davis, representing the United States Consul General, Dr. Wilder, constituted the welcoming body, and they were accompanied to Woosung on the tender "Vulcan" by Colonel Cornman and Lieutenant Smith, of the Seventh Infantry, U. S. A.; Mrs. J. C. Ferguson, Mrs. Cornman, and Mrs. Smith.

When the tender arrived at Woosung the "Buford" had not made her appearance, but she was shortly afterward discerned heading through the haze, flying at the forepeak the Chinese flag, under it the Red Cross, and under that a pennant indicating the mission of the vessel.

A salute from the Woosung forts greeted the "Buford" as she came to her anchorage, and the "Vulcan" having moored alongside the transport, the committee went aboard and were received by Captain W. F. Greary, being introduced at the gangway by Dr. Ferguson.

There were no set speeches of welcome. The officers of the transport were gratified to be on hand with the long-expected supplies, and those who have put their hearts into relieving the distress in the affected districts were more than pleased to see them. It was quickly decided that the "Buford" should go right ahead, and she left about 11:30 for Chinkiang, where she is due this morning. She will unload much of her cargo there, and will then steam for Nanking, being due there on Saturday. The Viceroy will there receive the captain and officers of the transport, and will formally tender his

thanks to the Government of America for placing the "Buford" at the disposal of those desirous of forwarding supplies, and to those who have furnished the foodstuffs she brings.

The "Buford" is a vessel of 3,621 tons net, and drew 22 feet 6 inches yesterday. She left Seattle on March 5, and encountered exceptionally bad weather all the way to Nagasaki, where she arrived on the 28th, the voyage taking some five days longer than usual.

The officers of the transport are Captain W. F. Greary; Dr. F. D. Kremers; Mr. W. B. Grant, Q. M. C.; Mr. A. Ryan, C. M. C.; Captain Frank Hall; Mr. T. C. Miller, freight clerk; Mr. L. R. M. Kerr, first officer; Mr. R. S. Rainier, second officer; Mr. J. A. Williams, third officer; Mr. M. C. Lawson, fourth officer; Mr. F. P. Littlefield, chief engineer; Mr. G. Pearson, first assistant engineer; Mr. F. Cronin, second assistant engineer; Mr. W. Gonzales, third assistant engineer, and Mr. J. F. Smith, fourth assistant engineer.

After the "Buford" has discharged her cargo she will steam to Nagasaki.

ON THE TENDER "VULCAN," APRIL 30, 1911

Monday, 3d April, 1911

THE "BUFORD"

UNLOADING FAMINE SUPPLIES

The American army transport "Buford," carrying food supplies for the famine sufferers, arrived at Chinkiang at daylight on Friday morning. She left the Whangpoo about noon on Thursday, and on her way up the river to Chinkiang was in constant wireless communication with Shanghai.

Upon the arrival of the transport at Chinkiang unloading of the cargo was commenced, 400 tons of flour being put into junks during the day. Mr. M. J. Walker, of the Scottish Bible Society, was in charge of the unloading, and the transportation of the flour up the Grand Canal to the points of distribution will be undertaken by Taotai Liu, formerly of Wuhu, who generously provided funds to supply the boats necessary for the work of transportation, thus removing the cost of this item from the shoulders of the Famine Relief Committee.

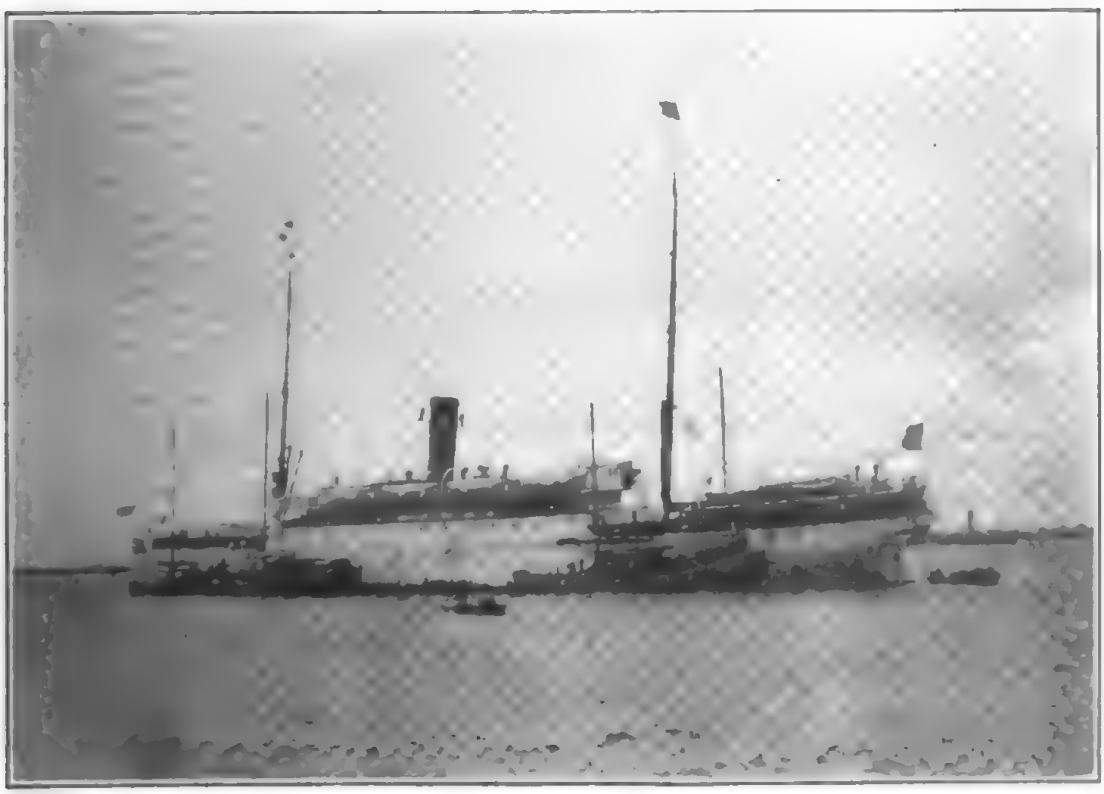
CENTRAL CHINA FAMINE RELIEF COMMITTEE

The committee made arrangements for the unloading of a proportion of the "Buford" cargo at Chinkiang and the remainder at Pukow. By means of steam launches and the railway, the cargo was rapidly transported to the famine centers.

In response to urgent appeals from Hsuchow and Tsingkiangpu, the committee has added these centers to those already opened.

Two of the missionaries at Hwaiyuan are down with the famine fever. A wire received Thursday morning said: "Cochran got through the night, and Morris' case lighter."

The committee has received specimens of the stuff now eaten by poor in Pochow and N. Kiangsu. Dr. Junkin says this is being eaten in thousands



"BUFORD" UNLOADING WITH BOATS AT CHINKIANG

of homes. Even the smell was so bad that the stuff had to be removed from the committee's room.

Mr. Ford, of the C. I. M., writes, under date of March 17: "I returned yesterday evening from Shuang Kien Tsih, thirty li east of this city, where we have been distributing grain for four days to nearly 7,000 families. Each day we had cold northeast wind, rain and snow, which caused much extra suffering to the poor, starving people. I only heard of one dying on the road, and I am greatly surprised that more did not succumb. The third day the people came from the northeast, and had to return against a blizzard (hail and storm) after having stood about in the rain and mud for several hours waiting their turn. Not a few of the women had lost their shoes in the mud on the way, and were standing in the slush with bare feet. You can imagine what this means for Chinese women."

Dr. Junkin, under the same date, writes from Yaowan: "I find the country people up about Tanshang, where we have a sub-office (I got back from there last night after midnight) becoming more and more desperate. The same thing is true here about Yaowan. Where one Chinese-Foreign Committee's relief was distributed ten days or two weeks ago, it is already used up. The government relief tickets are in their hands, but they are not to be cashed till next month. People are pawning these tickets to any one who will advance cash on them. They beg me to give them money on them or intercede with the gentry or wealthy local men to give them money on them. The great question is: 'Our relief used up, the government relief tickets sold or pawned, what will they do in the third and fourth months?' The most desperate time is still to come. * * *

"My clothes were nearly pulled off me yesterday at Tan Shang by desperate men, women and children pleading for additional help. The distribution at that place, two weeks ago, is all eaten up."

Also, under date of March 23, Dr. Junkin writes: "I started to say I wish you could see the man I have just sent away from my door, but I cannot wish a friend to see such a sight unless it is necessary. He knelt here and wrung his hands and put his head on the door stone and wept and pleaded for me to save his life. Poor fellow! I have seen many cases of agonizing pleading recently—pleading for life, life—not the ordinary begging 'Save my life, save my life, my children, my mother!'

"Returning refugees stalk up to our relief office, whole families, hardly able to walk. Those who have not gone refugee are examined in their homes, and only one, the strongest in the family, comes for the bean cake and cash, but the refugees come with their families on their way home.

"One cannot but think of his own mother and of his own little children when he sees some of these sights where family affection is exemplified. For instance, a son hardly able to walk himself, black from famine, carrying on his back his old mother, who, I feel sure, will die in spite of the relief received here. It has come too late. She looked to me too far gone to save without careful feeding and nursing, which is out of the question. The last few days I have seen so many young children and babies that I judged have gone too far to save. Poor little children! One can hardly keep the tears back as he thinks of his own dear little ones, rosy and well fed. O, the pinched faces, the faces showing intense and constant suffering!

"An old man shown in one of the kodak pictures I sent you the last time died soon after it was taken. One does not see many dead people, and yet a good many here and there are dying. For instance, a boy who came from the village where my cook-boy lives, was just now telling him of three men there who have died in the last few days, one of them a young man whom I know, who was here the other day on his return from the south. He looked far gone when I saw him the other day. He got relief, too, from our office, but it was late and was not enough."

Dr. B. C. Patterson, under date of March 21, writes from Suining: "Your relief has been of untold benefit to the people. It has gone into about 16,000 of the neediest of the needy homes. The government inspectors told me that hardened as they were they sometimes could not repress the tears they were ashamed to shed. The weather this spring has been something awful on the poor, not excluding the inspectors and supervisors of the work. Yet it makes one rejoice to feel that these efforts will certainly result in saving tens of thousands of lives that must have perished."

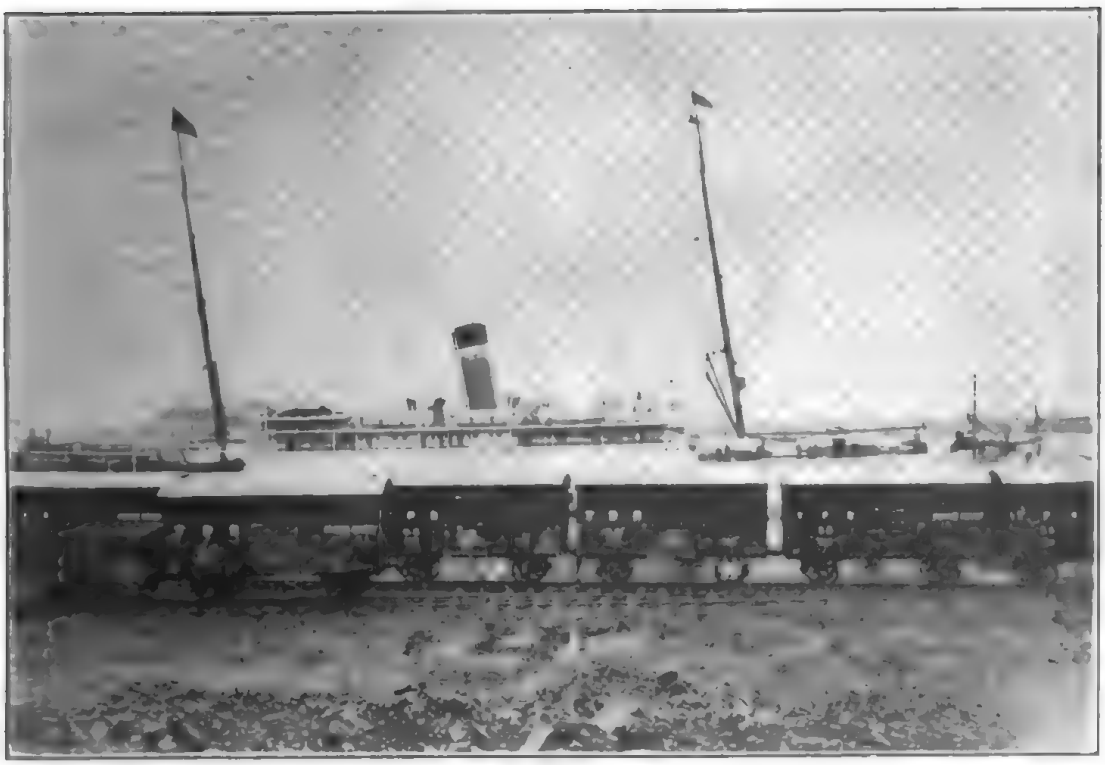
Many letters constantly mention with high praise the work of the Chinese inspectors and distributors, and it is wonderful that the distributions so far

have been carried out so smoothly. The poor have patiently waited to receive their dole, and everywhere order has been kept.

D. McGILLIVARY,
Hon. Secretary.

Dated March 30, 1911.

At midnight the transport left Chinkiang for Nanking to unload the balance of her cargo, destined for the country by way of the railway being constructed to connect Pukow with Tientsin. Forty freight cars had been placed at the disposal of the committee by the engineering chief, Mr. C. W. Tuckey, and these were ready at the wharf, all bearing in English the legend, "Famine Relief." At the pontoon, close to these cars, the "Buford" moored, and the work of unloading was soon being proceeded with vigorously.



THE "BUFORD" AND FREIGHT CARS OF THE TIENTSIN-HANKOW RAILWAY

His Excellency Viceroy Chang Jen Chun dispatched His Honor Tseng to call on and welcome the officers of the "Buford" and invite them to Yamen, where they called in the afternoon with the Honorable W. T. Gracey, the American Consul at Nanking.

The following interesting account of the methods adopted by the committees, consisting of missionaries and representatives of the Chinese gentry, in distributing famine relief, has been sent by Dr. Samuel Cochran. It shows what has been done in the city and environs of Hwaiyuan, which is one of the eight centers at which the committee is distributing relief. Similar methods have been adopted in the other centers, and the work speaks for itself.

JOHN C. FERGUSON,
Chairman Shanghai Relief Committee.

RELIEF DISTRIBUTION AT HWAIYUAN

BY DR. SAMUEL COCHRAN

Within the last month we have worked out a very definite plan for the use of the funds so generously provided for the relief of famine sufferers. The amounts are much too large for us to give out personally, or by our more immediate friends, to any good purpose, and the numbers of those in urgent need in our own district of Hwaiyuan are far larger still. We accordingly went to the local Business Men's Club, or Chamber of Commerce, and asked their help in the distribution. In consultation with them we have chosen fifteen wards out of the 102 into which the magistracy is divided, taking those into which the distress was known to be the greatest. They undertook to

CAPT. CREARY, U. S. A., AND J. C. FERGUSON, CHAIRMAN OF FAMINE COMMITTEE, ON DECK OF "BUFORD"

prepare registers of everyone in these wards who needed help, putting on the lists only the more urgent cases. Then to each of these families is given out a ticket with the name of the family, the number of members, and the amount of rice which the family receives, which is about 8.3 pounds per person. The ticket is stamped with the seal of the district magistrate, and is torn from a stub on which the same facts are recorded as on the ticket. A notice is posted in each ward, telling the day on which their rice is given out, and on that day one of the family comes to town, bringing a bag, and gets his rice, the ticket being stamped with two characters meaning "First distribution." The man who is handling this work for us sends me in a copy of the list for each ward, written in large characters on a notice, which we then take to the ward in question and post in a public place, where everyone can see whether or not he

is entitled to relief. We calculate from the list itself how much grain was used and pay for it accordingly, the Chamber of Commerce having been able to get us a thousand hundred-weight of 240 catties, of 320 pounds each, at a very reasonable price.

There were 43,844 men, women and children who received help at the first distribution, which took place about three weeks ago. The grain was distributed at three points, and it took five days to complete the work of getting it out. The preparation for it, making up the registers, copying them out in orderly fashion, writing the tickets, making copies of the names for the notices to be hung in the separate wards, was an exceedingly onerous task, occupying the entire time of perhaps fifteen or twenty men. Severals nights they worked all night in order to get the distribution made on time, as many people were starving daily. The hardest work of all fell upon the men who had to take the census, going from door to door, prying into the houses to estimate as nearly as possible if the family had any available resources left, looking into their faces and those of the children to see how deeply poverty had pinched. Besides this, they often have to bear bitter words and reviling from those who thought they should have been included but found themselves omitted. Further, it is one of the hardest possible things to do honestly to appraise each case as it comes up when done so hurriedly, omitting none who are in need and including none who can get along without charity.

The entire expense of the distribution, including the census, the clerical work, and the furnishing of places for giving out the grain, has been borne by the Chamber of Commerce, and practically the only thing that has been done by contributed funds has been to buy the grain, and that at a very favorable price—a lower one than the ordinary private buyer has been able to obtain.

APPLICANTS AND METHODS

The condition of the people who came for the rice bore testimony to the urgent need there was for it. As the distance was several miles, it was doubtless the strongest member of the family who came. A minority were in fairly good condition, but the large majority bore on their faces the peculiar stamp which tells of starvation—a combination of pallor, sallowness and emaciation that, with evident muscular weakness, shows the state to which they were reduced. Tottering old women and men, little boys of ten or twelve years. Some could hardly stand. One old man I saw fall twice as he came forward with his bag, and was tenderly helped to his feet by some of the attendants, who gave him a few cents to buy a little gruel at the door before attempting the homeward road.

We decided that, taking into account what means of support the country people had, including the wild plants growing in the fields, it would be necessary to give out the rice, in the amount we have done, once each twenty days until the harvest in the last week in May. This needs in all five distributions, and costs about $11,000 Mexican a time. We have money in hand for four of these, including the one already made, and doubtless the rest will come in, if we may judge by the rate we have received funds thus far. There are other funds being given out by the Chinese Government, which will amount, for this magistracy, to a greater amount than we propose to use, and the people outside these fifteen wards will be cared for by them. For the other distributions, we hope, at least in part, to buy rice along the Yangtze, as this will greatly help many not receiving direct relief by keeping down the price of grain. In fact, the price of rice took a considerable drop following the first time we distributed. This is a matter of the greatest importance to those who are really in need, but whose case is not urgent enough to put them on the lists.

Through a misunderstanding, for which neither we nor the Chamber of Commerce were to blame, the Chinese official relief, which is given out by Feng Ta-ren, appointed by the Throne, has been given out in the same wards which we canvassed and where we made our first distribution. This has relieved us of the necessity of making one distribution, and we are taking the rice saved and giving it out in the five wards that compose the town of Hwaiyuan, and six wards north of the river not covered by our first distribution nor by Feng Ta-ren's. This necessitated the extra work involved in a canvass of these wards and making new registers. This was done, as in the other wards, by the Chamber of Commerce. When the register was complete we were told by a number of people that the list was too large and many were on who did not need it. To settle the matter, we have canvassed four of these wards personally, all being in town and practically our own neighbors, many of them being well known to us.

FROM HOUSE TO HOUSE

Mr. Morris, my brother and I did the work, and it has been a very valuable experience. In the first place, it has given us a high respect for the honesty and efficiency of the men who made the first lists. Ours differs very little from theirs—as little as is possible for two men doing the same thing to differ. Secondly, it has given us an insight, possible in no other way, into the frightful amount of privation and distress there is in a little town like ours, our population being about 23,000. Thousands are evidently starving to death. In two days I went into over a thousand homes, almost all of them bitterly poor and in a majority of them pallor and emaciation showed how far starvation had gone. In scores of them there would be a woman or two, the grandmother and wife, sitting, perhaps, on the floor, not a stick of furniture to be seen, or only such as would fetch nothing. The husband was probably out on the mountain digging up a little grass to sell as fuel. With the mother would be four or five children with hollow eves and cheeks. The single kettle would be empty, as would be the basket where grain is usually kept. Often the roof was half gone, the thatch having been torn off to sell for fuel. The third thing we learned to appreciate by the canvass was the immense amount of hard work that goes into making up the register for distribution of relief.

The wards in which this canvass was made will receive their rice in a few days, and in three weeks more we will make another distribution in the fifteen wards we originally took up, and will repeat it, if the funds come in, twice more before the harvest. We are glad to have the chance of helping those about our doors, even if the need is perhaps a trifle less than in some of the country districts. The daily scenes on the streets are heartrending, hands clutching at one everywhere one goes. Nowhere is it possible to get away from the pleading for a few cash, or for a ticket that will entitle the holder to a pound of the coarse beancake used generally for fertilizer.

Below is given a list of organizations, newspapers, etc., which have forwarded contributions to the Red Cross for the Chinese Famine Relief Fund. This list does not contain the names of those contributors who sent their donations to Red Cross State Boards or Chapters.

RED CROSS STATE BOARDS.—Illinois State Board, $167.15; Indiana State Board, $469.00; Kentucky State Board, $203.00; Massachusetts State Board, $1,600.80; Minnesota State Board, $391.70; Mississippi State Board, $1,780.01; New Hampshire State Board, $132.23; New York State Board, $9,347.35; North Carolina State Board, $2,027.32; Rhode Island State Board, $250.00; South Carolina State Board, $1,910.11; South Dakota State Board, $95.00; West Virginia State Board, $205.61.

RED CROSS CHAPTERS.—Baltimore Chapter, $1,231.88; Berkshire, Mass., Chapter, $600.00; Blair County, Pa., Chapter, $46.85; Broome County, N. Y., Chapter, $648.00; Brunswick, Me., Chapter, $11.00; Buffalo Chapter, $20.50; Burlington, Iowa, Chapter, $86.07; Cincinnati Chapter, $7.00; Danbury, Conn., Chapter, $26.00; Detroit Chapter, $151.10; District of Columbia Chapter, $487.00; Essex County, Mass., Chapter, $10.00; Fairfield, Conn., Chapter, $21.33; Gardiner, Me., Chapter, $22.50; Hampden County, Mass., Chapter, $536.82; Harrisburg, Pa., Chapter, $300.00; Hartford, Conn., Chapter, $1,129.18; Islip Township, N. Y., Chapter, $10.00; Lincoln County, Me., Chapter, $7.75; Madison, Wis., Chapter, $72.75; Norwich, Conn., Chapter, $10.00; Oil City, Pa., Chapter, $20.00; Penobscot County, Me., Chapter, $41.00; Philadelphia Chapter, $1,127.79; Redwood, Cal., Chapter, $30.00; San Diego Chapter, $286.75; San Francisco Chapter, $1,067.26; Schenectady County, N. Y., Chapter, $5.00; Topeka Chapter, $939.02; Vermont Red Cross Chapter, $35; Wilmington, N. C., Chapter, $200.50.

OTHER ORGANIZATIONS, NEWSPAPERS, ETC.—A. H. Heisey & Co., Newark, Ohio, $200.00; Association Cosmopolitan Clubs, $1,352.14; Baltimore Southern Methodist, $129.05; Cedar Grove Baptist Church, Benson, S. C., $4.00; Baptist Church, Exeter, Nebr., $3.50; Baptist Church, Greencastle, Ind., $8.55; Baptist Church, Hyattsville, Md., 50c.; Baptist Church and Christian Church, Mayview, Mo., $15.00; Baptist Church, Merna, Nebr., $1.70; Mount Zion Baptist Church, Prospect, Pa., $11.25; First Baptist Church, Sloansville, N. Y., $9.25; Baptist Sunday School, Trezevant, Tenn., $14.00; Kendall Baptist Church, Washington, D. C., $8.95; Primary Department of Grace Baptist Church Sunday School, Washington, D. C., $10.00; Baptist Young People's Union of First Baptist Church, Madison, N. J., $5.00; Bergen Norwegian Congregation, Roland, Iowa, $118.76; Citizens of Bluffton, Ohio, $17.50; Board of Missions, M. E. Church South, Nashville, Tenn., $4,586.14; Boys of Davis House, Lawrenceville, N. J., $6.10; Channing Memorial Church, Newport, R. I., $7.30; Charity Organization Society, New Brunswick, N. J., $100.00; Charlottesville (Va.) *Daily Progress*, $910.00; Chinese Legation, Washington, D. C., $1,063.00; Chinese Residents of Sausalito, Cal., $37.00; Chinese Students in America, $292.87; Christ Church Sunday School Class, Sausalito Cal., $2.00; Christian Church, Locktown, N. J., $8.74; Young People's Society, Christian Endeavor of Ghost Pine Creek, Alta, Canada, $1.75; Junior Christian Endeavor Society, Carrington, N. Dak., $5.75; Junior Christian Endeavor Society of Bethany Congregational Church, Gloucester, Mass., $1.00; Christian Endeavor Societies of Pond's Reformed Church, Oakland, N. J., $18.00; Christian Endeavor Society of St. John's Lutheran Church, Snydertown, Pa., $11.50; Christian Endeavor Society of First Reformed Church of Yakima Valley, North Yakima, Wash., $58.00; Christian Endeavor Union, Cedarville, Ill., $5.00; Christian Valley Sunday School, Clipper Gap, Cal., $5.00; Church of the Brethren, Beaver Run Congregation, Burlington, W. Va., $20.00; General Mission Board, Church of the Brethren, Elgin, Ill., $1,111.82; Church of the Brethren, Pleasant Valley, Ind., $11.00; Aid Society of Brethren Church, Shickley, Nebr., $5.00; Church of St. John the Evangelist, Boston, Mass., $74.21; Church of the Good Shepherd, Yorkville, S. C., $10.03; Pastors of Franklin, Pa., $1,000.00; Churches of Hendersonville, N. C., $50.00; Churches of Inter-Church Evangelical Council of Fort Wayne, Ind., $222.72; Churches of Lincolnton, N. C., $14.51; Churches of Melbourne, Fla., $79.25; Churches of Santa Ana, Cal., $75.15; Cincinnati, Ohio, Citizens, $1,289.81; Adair, Iowa, Citizens, $72.15; Anthon, Iowa, Citizens, $78.75; Bath, Pa., Citizens, $98.52; Boone, Iowa, Citizens, $78.08; Brockport, N. Y., Citizens, $10.00; Clarendon, Pa., Citizens, $26.05; Dermott, Ark., Citizens, $42.30; Fall River, Mass., Citi-

zens, $32.50; Lincoln, Nebr., Citizens, $15.00; Marshalltown, Iowa, Citizens and Churches, $462.00; Newburg, Iowa, Citizens, $105.00; Porter, Minn., Citizens, $32.00; Red Springs, N. C., Citizens, $30.17; Santa Cruz, Cal., Citizens and School Children, $75.67; Sioux City, Iowa, Citizens, $152.45; Smithfield, Va., Citizens (The King's Daughters), $60.00; Vanceburg, Ky., Citizens, $6.00; Youngstown, Ohio, Citizens, $235.15; C. M. and I. College Sunday School, Jackson, Miss., $4.10; Concord (N. C.) *Daily Tribune*, $289.40; Congregational Sunday School, Genoa, Nebr., $7.80; First Congregational Church Sunday School, Hancock, Mich., $79.25; First Congregational Church Sunday School, Milford, Conn., $30.00; Humphrey Street Congregational Church, New Haven, Conn., $5.00; Congregational Church, Newtown, Conn., $31.13; Congregational Sunday School, North Branford, Conn., $2.00; Coon River Sunday School, Iowa, $3.67; Daggett Sunday School, Daggett, Cal., $21.88; Decatur (Ill.) *Herald*, $160.47; Earnest Workers' Society of King's Daughters, Jefferson, N. H., $5.00; Education Board of Pennsylvania Baptist General Convention, $135.00; Egan Christian Workers' Society, Hemet, Cal., $11.80; Egan Sunday School, Hemet, Cal., $13.50; Elm Street Sunday School, Bucksport, Me., $5.00; Employes of *The State* Company, Columbia, S. C., $13.25; Ephphatha Sunday School, Kendall Green, Washington, D. C., $10.00; Evangelical Reformed Church, Frederick, Md., $33.20; *Evening News* Publishing Company, Asheville, N. C., $108.73; Fall River, Mass., Citizens, $51.20; First Church of Christ, Scientist, Massillon, Ohio, $20.86; First Reformed Church, Grand Rapids, Mich., $42.00; *Florida Christian Advocate*, Jacksonville, Fla., $67.32; German Evangelical St. Paul's Church, Lincoln, Nebr., $22.75; German Evangelical St. Paul's Church, Lincoln, Nebr., Ladies' Auxiliary, $25.00; German Evangelical Church, Mayview, Mo., $14.00; German Zion Congregational Church, Lincoln, Nebr., $105.00; Goodrich, Mich., Young Ladies' and Children's Societies, $10.00; Grace Church, Sandusky, Ohio, $15.00; Grand Rapids, Mich., District School Pupils, $2.00; Hattiesburg (Miss.) *News*, $15.25; Helping Hands Society of St. Andrew's Church, St. Johnsburg, Vt., $2.00; Lancaster (Pa.) *Intelligencer*, $40.00; Irving College, Mechanicsburg, Pa., $19.00; Junior Auxiliary of Church Home Orphanage, Yorkville, S. C., $10.65; Kennett Square, Pa., Citizens, $75.12; King's Daughters' Class, First Baptist Church, Trenton, N. J., $2.00; Knoxville (Tenn.) *Sentinel*, $16.31; La Grange College Sunday School, La Grange, Ga., $18.00; Lander College, Greenwood, S. C., $20.14; Lander College Sunday School, Greenwood, S. C., $10.00; Literary Sorosis, Prosperity, S. C., $10.00; Little Flock Sunday School, Eureka, Kans., $2.10; Lutheran Churches, Hellam, Pa., $36.50; Lutheran Church, Lexington, N. C., $9.43; Mennonites of North American and their friends, $4,004.12; Main Street Methodist Church, Danville, Va., $65.00; Primary Class, Methodist Sunday School, Thomson, Ga., $2.00; Methodist Episcopal Church, Cisco, Ill., $10.05; Calvary Methodist Episcopal Church South, Danville, Va., $10.00; First Methodist Episcopal Church, Eustis, Fla., $13.75; College Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church, Greencastle, Ind., $22.00; Locust Street Methodist Episcopal Church, Greencastle, Ind., $21.00; Zion Epworth League of Methodist Episcopal Church South of Howard County, Md., $7.00; First Methodist Episcopal Church, Omaha, Nebr., $23.41; Methodist Episcopal Church South, Milton, Cal., $31.00; Methodist Episcopal Church, Moosup, Conn., $2.00; First Methodist Church, Stilwell, Okla., $13.00; *Michigan Presbyterian*, Monroe, Mich., $11.00; Ministerial Alliance, El Reno, Okla., $23.09; Missouri Synod, Fort Wayne, Ind., $50.00; Monroe (N. C.) *Enquirer*, $375.79; Allentown (Pa.) *Morning Call*, $20.00; Mount Carmel (Pa.) *Daily News*, $10.00; Nashville (Tenn.) *Banner*, $150.30; Nashville *Tennessean*, $2,853.22; National Council of Jewish Women, Washington, D. C., $50.00; Nebraska Conference of Evangelical Lutheran Augustana Synod, $116.51;

New Bethlehem Sabbath School, New Sheffield, Pa., $13.20; Norfolk (Va.) *Ledger-Dispatch*, $2.00; North St. Joseph Mission, St. Joseph, Mo., $5.00; Nurses Alumnae Association of York Hospital, York, Pa., $25.00; Oklahoma City *Oklahoman*, $50.00; Omaha (Nebr.) *Daily News*, $569.89; Ontario Congregational Church, Oneida, Ill., $8.00; Orleans County, N. Y., Laymen's Missionary Movement, $50.00; Oswego College for Young Ladies, Oswego, Kans., $9.00; Park View Christian Church, Lynchburg, Va., $3.70; Linn Grove, Iowa, Citizens, $10.00; Philalethean Society, Martin Luther College, Sterling, Nebr., $5.00; Portsmouth (Va.) *Star*, $22.61; Second Presbyterian Church, Alexandria, Va., $2.50; Second United Presbyterian Church, Burgettstown, Pa., $30.00; Presbyterian Church, Burkeville, Va., $10.15; Presbyterian Church, Cisco, Ill., $10.05; Presbyterian Church, Greencastle, Ind., $21.50; First Presbyterian Church, Havre, Mont., $16.55; First Presbyterian Church Sunday School, Havre, Mont., $5.38; First Presbyterian Church Sunday School, Hopkinsville, Ky., 65c.; United Presbyterian Church, Lincoln, Nebr., $12.65; First Presbyterian Church, Nashville, Tenn., $135.46; Reformed Presbyterian Sabbath School, Olathe, Kans., $97.38; Reformed Presbyterian Congregation, Pittsburgh, Pa., $10.00; Trustees of Synod of Reformed Presbyterian Church of North America, Pittsburgh, Pa., $65.09; Presbyterian Church Juniors, Riverdale, Md., $5.00; Centenary Presbyterian Church, Spokane, Wash., $36 30; First Associate Reformed Presbyterian Church, Statesville, N. C., $50.00; United Presbyterian Church Sunday School, Washington, D. C., $25.00; Presbyterian Missionary Society, Ellwood City, Pa., $10.00; Protestant Churches, Mount Pleasant, Pa., $30.00; Sisseton, S. Dak., Public Schools, $30.00; Pueblo Viejo Fortnightly Club, San Juan, P. R., $41.00; *Pulaski Citizen*, Pulaski, Tenn., $10.00; Rowland, N. C., Colored Schools, $1.25; Pupils of Miss Clara B. Polwin, Summit, N. J., $2.00; Ranchester School, Ranchester, Wyo., $1.36; Randolph-Macon Academy, Front Royal, Va., $7.50; Reformed Church, Oostburg, Wis., $33.01; Reformed Sunday School, Boontown, N. J., $5.00; Richmond *Virginian*, $760.78; Riverside (Cal.) *Daily Press*, $310.00; Rockwell Bros. & Co., Wellsville, N. Y., $126.61; Rose Hill Sunday School, Bridger, Mont., $3.00; Curranville, Kans., School Children and Teacher, $6.00; Moroni, Utah, School Children and Teacher, $2.00; Washington, N. C., School Children, $7.56; Seattle Commercial Club, $11,000.00; Smith College, Northampton, Mass., $405.00; South Hanson Baptist Church, Burrage, Mass., $11.13; Statesville (N. C.) *Landmark*, $128.70; St. John's Protestant Episcopal Church, Roanoke, Va., $14.28; St. John's Sunday School, Hampton, Va., $10.00; St. Mark's Episcopal Church, Berkeley Springs, W. Va., $4.00; St. Paul's Episcopal Sunday School, Akron, Ohio, $6.80; St. Peter's Church, Westfield, N. Y., $4.25; Sunday School of the Chimney Run Brethren Chapel, Warm Springs, Va., $8.00; Sunday Schools of Warren County, Pa., $60.18; Swedish Church, Laurel, Nebr., $45.50; Third Congregational Society, Greenfield, Mass., $31.00; Union Chapel Sunday School, Sayreville, N. J., $1.00; Union Sunday School, Adirondack, N. Y., $7.00; Pleasant Ridge Union Sunday School, Borden, Ind., $2.00; Union Sunday School, Burke, Va., $2.50; Union Sunday School, Cedarville, Ill., $15.00; Union Sunday School, Eckford, Mich., $8.80; Union Sunday School, Iselin, Pa., $10.00; United Brethren Junior Society of the United Brethren Church of Tallman, Mich., $3.00; University of Illinois Students, $104.15; Warsaw High School, Sixth Grade, Warsaw, N. Y., $5.00; Wausau (Wis.) *Record-Herald*, $10.00; Welsh Congregational Church, Longcreek, Iowa, $23.00; Williamsport (Pa.) *Gazette and Bulletin*, $46.10; Women's Christian Temperance Union, Fairmont, Nebr., $5.00; Woman's National Foreign Missionary Jubilee, Pittsburgh, Pa., $506.64; Woman's Missionary Jubilee, Atlantic City, N. J., $182.79; Woman's Missionary Organization, York, Pa., $204.10; York Union Sunday School, Carstairs,

Alberta, Canada, $24.00; Young Ladies' Missionary Society of Presbyterian Church, Montgomery, W. Va., $5.00; Young People's League of First German New Church Society, Brooklyn, N. Y., $5.00; Zion's Reformed Sunday School, York, Pa., $86.78.

ENTRANCE TO PLAGUE HOSPITAL, MUKDEN, WITH COFFINS OF DEAD ON LEFT

THE RED CROSS AND THE PLAGUE

A NUMBER of interesting photographs of the plague hospital and its attendants at Mukden, Manchuria, have been sent to the Red Cross by Dr. Richard P. Strong. Dr. Strong and his assistant, Dr. Oscar Teague, were sent by the American Red Cross, as will be remembered, from Manila to Manchuria, first to study the pneumonic plague, and later to act upon the International Commission requested by the Chinese Government for the study and extermination of this plague. Dr. Strong has now returned to Manila, but some time must elapse before his report can be prepared and received. In the meantime we print a few of the views, retaining the others to illustrate his report.

The precautions necessary to avoid contagion from this fatal plague can be seen in the costume and the masks, heavily wadded with cotton-wool, that were worn. The greatest admiration and respect is due to these men, who, taking their lives in their hands, have done this noble work for humanity. The Red Cross, with great satisfaction, has learned from Mr. Calhoun, United States Minister at Peking, that the preliminary work of Dr. Strong, carried on with Dr. Teague's assistance, and his labors on the commission were of the most valuable character, placing the representative of our country in the very forefront in the important proceedings of this commission.

A correspondent of one of the Shanghai papers writes from Mukden, March 3: "Just six years ago one of the greatest battles in the world's history was being fought around this city, and now, as I write, preparations are going on apace for another great battle against an enemy far more to be feared than all the armies of men. The plague commissioners are expected here a month hence, and they are invited to be the guests of the Chinese Government for

AMERICAN RED CROSS HOSPITAL WITHIN PLAGUE HOSPITAL, MUKDEN. PRACTICALLY ALL OF THE BACTERIOLOGICAL DIAGNOSTIC WORK OF THE PLAGUE CASES AT THE HOSPITAL WAS PERFORMED, FOR THE CHINESE DOCTORS, IN THIS LABORATORY.

three weeks. The Viceroy and his staff are entering very enthusiastically into the whole scheme, and seem anxious to do all in their power to make the conference a success. Hundreds of special coolies, in uniform, all looking very clean, are employed in thoroughly cleaning the large, almost new government technical schools and fitting up the Mandarin's summer clubhouses for the

SIDE ENTRANCE, PLAGUE HOSPITAL, MUKDEN, WITH COFFINS OF DEAD

GRAVES IN REAR OF PLAGUE HOSPITAL, MUKDEN

WARD IN PLAGUE HOSPITAL, MUKDEN—TWO HOSPITAL NURSES

ATTENDANTS AND NURSES, PLAGUE HOSPITAL, MUKDEN

reception and lodging of the distinguished guests. The work before those who are responsible for the many preparations is very great. One feels that this conference should be a landmark in the history of the East."

In another article in this paper attention is called to the good work of Viceroy Hsi Liang: "It is gratifying to be able to record a conspicuous instance of clear-sighted policy and quietly effective action on the part of so important an official as the Viceroy of Manchuria. Viceroy Hsi Liang, and also his staff, have shown not merely a willingness, but a competence, to act, and knowledge of the example that these able officials are setting to their fellow countrymen cannot be too widely disseminated. In particular, the Viceroy's organization of patrols to guard the roads connecting the infected with the non-infected districts, as judged by results, has proved to be a remarkably effective measure, and his publication of the details of the work accomplished is said to be inspiring in the local population some appreciation of preventive measures. His Excellency has earned the gratitude of all at Mukden by his enlightened policy."

MEASURES OF RELIEF IN TRIPOLI

By A. E. SAUNDERS
American Vice-Consul in Charge

AMERICAN CONSULATE,
TRIPOLI-IN-BARBARY, NORTH AFRICA,
April 8, 1911.

The Honorable the Secretary of State, Washington.

SIR:

I HAVE the honor to report that, pursuant to cabled instructions, received on March 2, and acknowledged in my dispatch, No. 26, of the following day, I have drawn upon the Secretary of State, under date April 7, 1911, for $1,000, contributed by the American Red Cross Society for the relief of the Jewish sufferers from the late cholera epidemic at Tripoli.

On March 4 I requested from the president of the "Communita Israelite" the names of those most necessitous for the purpose of this distribution, but it entailed a certain amount of work by the committee, and it was not until April 5 that the list was handed in; and the payments (amounting to 5,908 francs) were duly distributed by me at this consulate yesterday in the presence of the following gentlemen, formed in committee at my request, viz: Messrs. Ernesto Labi, head of the Jewish community in this city and Consul for Belgium; Elie Seror, president, Communita Israelite; Elie di B. Racah, secretary, Communita Israelite; Arthur Tayar, Alfredo Nunes-Vais, V. H. Hassan, S. Haggiag, and Berhani Serussi.

I have been requested by the Communita Generale Israelite to forward the enclosed letter of thanks, addressed to the chairman of the American National Red Cross, for this very generous donation, which has given relief to so many poor widows and orphans afflicted by the late epidemic in this city.

I enclose, in duplicate, statements of amounts paid each recipient and signed for the illiterates by one of the committee present, together with a

STREET SCENE IN TRIPOLI

recapitulation of payments made; also a clipping from *L'Eco di Tripoli*, a local paper of today's date, the editor of which was present on behalf of the press to witness that each beneficiary duly received his or her portion.

COMMUNAUTE GENERALE ISRAELITE

TRIPOLI-IN-BARBARY,
April 7, 1911.

The Chairman of the Central Committee,
American National Red Cross,
Washington, D. C.

SIR:

The undersigned committee most respectfully beg to tender to you their deep felt thanks and everlasting gratitude for kind and noble efforts in causing that such a substantial pecuniary relief should have been raised in the great and magnanimous Republic of the United States of America on behalf of the poor and down-stricken families of our co-religionaries, who have been the greatest sufferers in consequence of the cholera epidemic which raged here last autumn.

We cannot but renew our deepest thanks, not only in our name, but in that of all those poor sufferers that you have made today comparatively happy

And for you, sir, we shall ever pray, remaining your most devoted and humble servants.

ELIE SEROR,
ELIE DI B. RACAH,
ARTHUR TAYAR,
GUSTAVO ARBIB,
ALFREDO NUNES-VAIS,
S. HAGGIAG,
V. H. HASSAN,
Communaute Israelite.

[*Translation.*]

EXTRACT FROM "L'ECO DI TRIPOLI," APRIL 8, 1911

GENEROUS GIFT OF THE MERITORIOUS RED CROSS OF WASHINGTON TO THE VICTIMS OF CHOLERA AT TRIPOLI

In one of the large rooms of the Consulate of the United States of America the Honorable Vice and Deputy Consul Saunders, aided by a committee of notable Israelites, composed of Messrs. Comm. Ernesto Labi, Elia Seror, Elia Reccah, Alfredo Nunes-Vais, Tappo Hassan, Arturo Tayar, Berhani Serussi, Simon Haggiag, and our director, Mr. Gustavo Arbib, distributed the 5,098 francs which the meritorious Red Cross of Washington charitably donated for the aid of destitute families who have had the misfortune to lose their support.

The Honorable Mr. Saunders had already, some fifteen days before, entrusted to the above mentioned committee, chosen from among the most respectable and oldest inhabitants of Tripoli, the delicate task of proceeding to a scrupulous inquiry in order that the distribution should be made in the most just and most equitable manner.

Yesterday morning, about 10 A. M., the final reunion of the entire committee took place in the room of the American Consulate in the presence of Vice and Deputy Consul Saunders for the purpose of proceeding to the distribution of the amount destined for each needy person, as is indicated in the list, which we have made it our duty to make a matter of public notoriety.

L'Eco di Tripoli acts as interpreter for the entire Israelite colony in presenting to the meritorious Red Cross of Washington their expressions of gratitude for this charitable gift.

FIRST AID DEPARTMENT

GENERAL

WILLIAM HOWARD TAFT FUND

RED CROSS TO USE INCOME FOR FIRST AID PRIZES TO RAILROAD MEN

A GENEROUS friend has presented to the American Red Cross a special endowment of $5,000, to be called the William Howard Taft Fund, in honor of the President of the American Red Cross, because of his constant and helpful assistance in all of its work.

The interest of this fund is to be devoted to providing prizes for First Aid work and competitions among the railroad men of the country. Four prizes with medals will be awarded annually—the first prize for $50, the second for $25, the third for $15, and the fourth for $10, for the best First Aid assistance given during the year by a member of any class among railroad men organized under Red Cross auspices. Any contestant for these prizes must, in order to qualify, send a sworn statement, supported by the sworn statement of the physician who first treated the injured man, to the First Aid Department of the Red Cross. A jury will be appointed to determine upon the winner.

The remainder of the interest of this fund will be devoted to prizes and medals for competitions in First Aid among railroad men given under Red Cross auspices.

Similar prizes will be provided by the American Red Cross for members of other First Aid classes organized under the auspices of that association.

RED CROSS FIELD CORPS

The field hospital order which follows was issued on the preceding evening, in preparation for the Memorial Day exercises in Chicago, Ill., to the Red Cross Field Corps, Illinois Division:

"A field hospital, consisting of one hospital tent and four headquarters tents, with cots, field table, chairs, medicines, surgical supplies and instruments, will be pitched in Grant Park, opposite Pack court, in time to be ready for service one hour previous to the beginning of the parade, Tuesday, May 30.

"The arrangements will be in charge of Quartermaster Cleveland, assisted by Staff Officer Rosinia and a detail of five men.

"Detail Commander H. Wood will command details, with stretchers and first aid pouches, at suitable points along the route of the parade.

"The field hospital will be commanded by Dr. Gustavus M. Blech as chief surgeon, assisted by Dr. S. Springwater.

"The main column of litter bearers will report in sections commanded by Sergeants Eickenberg, Goldsmith and Schmidt at the field hospital.

"The entire command will report to the adjutant at 2 p. m. for roll call."

The following, which is taken from the Chicago *Daily Tribune* of May 31, 1911, shows how excellent were the arrangements of the Red Cross field hospital at the Memorial Day parade:

One woman, Mrs. G. F. Foss, of 2950 Colorado avenue, fainted as she

stood beside her husband in front of the Blackstone Hotel. He is a member of Julius White Post and had intended to take part in the parade. Mrs. Foss complained of illness and prevented him from doing so.

They were standing together directly across from the field hospital, when the fife and drum corps of George H. Thomas Post swung in behind the horses of the first division marshal's aids.

There were seven men in the Thomas fife and drum corps. Every one of them had been through the rebellion. So had the fifes and drums upon which they played with fervor born of exaltation, and the tune which rose shrill from the fifes. It was "Nellie Gray." The drums beat triumphantly, the fifes wailed:

"O, my poor Nellie Gray,
They have taken her away,
And I'll never see my darling any more;
They have——"

THIS PHOTOGRAPH SHOWS HOW THE FIRST-AID TEAM OF THE PENNSYLVANIA COAL COMPANY, HEADED BY CAPTAIN LUTHER HEAL, DRESSED TEN BURNED AND INJURED MEN AFTER AN ACCIDENT HAD OCCURRED IN NO. 9 SHAFT, PITTSTON, PA., IN FEBRUARY, 1911. ONLY TWO MEN DIED, AND DR. J. B. MAHON, VISITING SURGEON OF THE PITTSTON HOSPITAL, STATES THAT THE MEN WERE SEVERELY BURNED OVER A LARGE SURFACE OF THE BODY, AND HAD THEY NOT RECEIVED FIRST AID IMMEDIATELY THE MORTALITY WOULD HAVE BEEN THREE TIMES GREATER.

Mrs. Foss sank quietly into the arms of her husband.

"They played that the day you went away," she murmured, as she swooned. The corps marched on and a bugle in the field hospital across the street sounded the "sick call." Uniformed men with litters hurried across the boulevard and carried the woman back into the hospital tent. When she recovered consciousness she was taken home.

It was the first, last, and only time during the day that the "sick call" was necessary. An elaborate system had been prepared by which buglers stationed

along the parade route could relay the call to the field hospital if any of the veterans succumbed to the exertion. An auto ambulance and a motor car were stationed in front of the hospital ready to respond to the call. Red Cross aids with litters were also posted at four points along the route—Twelfth street, Hubbard court, Jackson and Michigan boulevards, and Clark street and Jackson boulevard. Police ambulances were in waiting on Jackson boulevard.

AMERICAN RED CROSS FIRST AID CAR

The success of the car has been notable during the last quarter. After concluding a three months' trip on the Rock Island lines, the car was on the Southern Division of the Illinois Central for more than a month, and is at present on the Union Pacific system, where a number of months will be spent. At the date of going to press the car is on the way to Los Angeles, Cal., where it will be during the meeting of the American Medical Association, in order that it may be exhibited to the many doctors in attendance.

SUMMARY OF WORK DONE BY RED CROSS CAR FROM DECEMBER 16, 1910, TO MAY 27, 1911

		Meetings held.
Miles Traveled—New York Central Lines.....	874	6
" " Rock Island.....	3,805	103
" " 'Frisco	484	4
" " Moffatt Line, D. & N. W.....	486	6
" " Illinois Central.....	2,850	55
Totals	8,499	174

Total attendance at meetings, about 5,000.

In nearly all the towns and cities visited by the car public meetings were held, besides the railroad meeting. These public meetings were held in school buildings, churches, public halls, police headquarters, fire houses, and one large meeting at the First Regiment Armory, St. Louis. The public meetings were attended by police, firemen, school children, nurses, doctors, and the general public.

The car was visited at a number of points by Boy Scouts.

The following is a report by Dr. M. J. Shields of work on the Rock Island lines from Denver, Colo., February 11, to St. Louis, Mo., April 15, 1911. Left Denver on the evening of February 11.

February 12, Belleville, Kans.—Two meetings were held in the car. Mr. Hays, train master; Dr. Billingsley, local surgeon, C., R. I. & P.; Dr. Camp, local surgeon, U. P., and eighteen shopmen were present. Dr. Billingsley told the men he would be glad to continue the work if they desired.

February 13, McFarland, Kans.—Mr. Cole, roundhouse foreman, arranged a meeting to be held in the car at 7:30 p. m. Thirty shopmen were present. Dr. Wagner was out of town. The men were interested, and expressed a desire to have the work continued.

February 14 to 16, Topeka, Kans.—Dr. Munn was out of the city, but Mr. G. B. Hetherington, chief clerk, took a great deal of interest, arranged shop meetings, called up the Mayor, and arranged a meeting for the police and fire departments, and also arranged a public meeting at the Young Men's Christian Association. Total attendance at shop meetings, 60. Public meetings well attended.

February 16 to 20, Horton, Kans.—Four meetings were held in the car for railroad employees. Total attendance, 120. Gave a public meeting at the Methodist Episcopal Church on Sunday, 19th, and about 250 people present. Dr. Reynolds aided in every way, and a communication was recently received from him, in which he stated that a First Aid Corps has been organized.

February 20 to 24, St. Joseph, Mo.—Four meetings were held for railroad employees, with about 40 in attendance. Two meetings for police and firemen were held, and on the 22d one for the Boy Scouts. On the day of departure Mr. Roberts Rice, superintendent of Burlington, sent us out to the Burlington shops, where we had an overflow meeting.

February 24 to 26, Kansas City, Mo., and Kansas City, Kans.—Four meetings were held, two in the car and two in the roundhouse. Total attendance,

HOSPITAL NO 9, PENNSYLVANIA COAL COMPANY

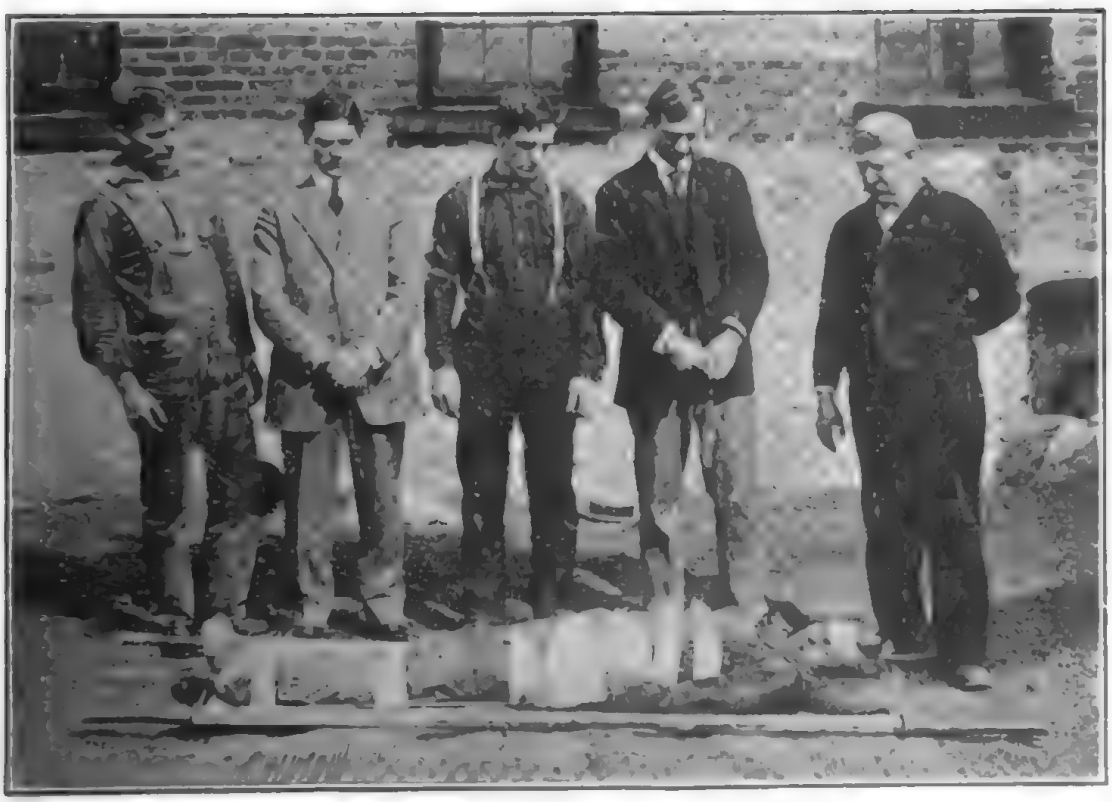
about 159. Dr. Milner and Superintendent Saunders attended the first meeting. Mr. Christian, yard master, attended all of our meetings and was of great assistance. On Sunday night, the 26th, a meeting was held in the car for the car inspectors, and 18 were present. A First Aid Corps was organized with about 30 members.

February 27 to March 4, Herrington, Kans.—Dr. Nicholas and the local officials arranged eight meetings for the shopmen and one public meeting at the Christian Church. Total attendance of shopmen, 220. Mr. J. C. Killian, in charge of Chapel Car No. 1, was holding meetings, but was kind enough to arrange his so as not to interfere with ours. On March 2 we had two cases of actual first aid, one a foreign body in the eye, the other a burn.

March 5 to 9, Caldwell, Kans.—Dr. Robertson arranged for nine meetings with railroad employees and two public meetings, one in the Christian Church and one in the public school. Total attendance of shop meetings, 180; Christian Church, 350, and public school, 400. Five doctors attended our meetings at this place and showed interest in the work.

March 9 to 12, El Reno, Okla.—Drs. Hatchett, Clarke, Taylor, and Adaholt called, and we arranged five meetings for the shopmen, with a total attendance of 115. We had one public meeting in the Baptist Church, with 200 present, and one club meeting at Elks' Club, with 35 present.

March 13 to 16, Chickasha, Okla.—Seven meetings were held, the total attendance being 140. Drs. Perquite, Tie, and Levermore attended three of our meetings. I desire to make special mention of the fact that Mr. McCarty, master mechanic, and Mr. Collett, chief clerk, were of great assistance in



FIRST-AID DRESSING FOR FRACTURE OF PELVIS

arranging our meetings and getting the men to attend. Held one public meeting in the City Hall, with 50 present.

March 17 to 18, Warika, Okla.—Three meetings were held, at which the total attendance was 37. Four doctors were present and seemed appreciative. It being St. Patrick's Day, no public meetings were held.

March 19 to 22, Fort Worth, Tex.—Six meetings were held, with a total attendance of 93. Drs. Durringer and Mullin called on our arrival, seemingly to criticise, but they came back the next day and said they had had a wrong conception of the Red Cross work, and seemed to be very favorably impressed. We held meetings with the Boy Scouts of Fort Worth and Sherman.

March 23 to 24, Oklahoma City, Okla.—Five meetings were held, three for the railroad men, one for the public school, and one for the city firemen and police. The total attendance at the railroad meetings was 60; the other meet-

ings were well attended. Ten doctors and a number of nurses were in attendance.

March 25, Shawnee, Okla.—Dr. Blackensduffer arranged for three meetings in the City Hall, all of which were well attended. Fifteen doctors and twenty nurses attended these meetings. Dr. Allen, general surgeon, met us here and accompanied us to Little Rock.

March 26, McAllister, Okla.—Held one meeting, with 15 men present, and visited Dr. Allen's hospital and mine rescue station.

March 27, Haleyville, Okla.—Held two meetings, one in the car and one in the Lyric Theater. The total attendance was 120. Mr. Hamilton, of the United States Bureau of Mines, accompanied me here, and demonstrated the use of the helmet and pulmotor at both meetings.

March 28 to 30, Little Rock, Ark.—Six meetings were held, four in the shops, with a total attendance of 120; one at the P. & S. Medical College, and one at the Union Station for the yard crew. Drs. Runyan and Shinault attended one of our meetings, and spoke highly of the work.

March 31 to April 1, Memphis, Tenn.—Three joint meetings were held for railroad employees, with a total attendance of 350. Mr. Copley, superintendent, and wife attended some of our meetings, and were much interested. Gave one public meeting at the Goodwin Institute. Went over 'Frisco lines back to Kansas City, holding meetings at Thayer and Springfield on our way.

April 5 to 7, Trenton, Mo.—Held two meetings. Total attendance, 35. Dr. Fulkerson aided us in every way and volunteered to continue the work. Held public meeting at Christian Church. Attendance, 50.

April 8, Kansas City, Kans.—Held one meeting for the First Aid Corps, which had been organized on our previous visit. Attendance, 30.

April 9 to 10, Eldon, Mo.—Held two meetings. Attendance, 55. Drs. Brockmon, Shelton, and Tinsley were present. Dr. Brockmon will organize a town and railroad corps.

April 10 to 15, St. Louis, Mo.—Six meetings were held, three for the railroad employees, with a total attendance of 67; two for Boy Scouts, and one at the armory for police and fire departments and members of National Guard. Attendance, 400.

Detailed reports of the work of the car on the Illinois Central and the Union Pacific will appear in subsequent numbers of the BULLETIN.

BUREAU OF MINES CARS

The work so auspiciously begun by the Red Cross in co-operation with the Bureau of Mines in teaching First Aid on the Mine Bureau's cars has been continued with great profit during the quarter.

The following report of Dr. M. Whitfield Glasgow, of the American Red Cross, illustrates the character of this work:

The following is a report of my itinerary with Mine Rescue Car No. 6 from February 28 to March 24, inclusive. Left Red Cross Car at Kansas City on Sunday, February 26, for Birmingham, Ala. Rendered First Aid to man on cafe car on my way, arrived in Birmingham at 5 p. m. on the 27th, joined Car No. 6 at the L. & N. station at 2 p. m. on the 28th, and left Birmingham over the Birmingham Mineral for Virginia Mines.

February 28, Virginia Mines, Alabama.—Held a meeting in the schoolhouse at 7:30 in the evening. Attendance, about 125, all of whom seemed to appreciate our demonstrations.

March 1, Johns, Ala.—Held a meeting in the dancing pavilion in the evening, and in spite of the fact that it was very cold for an open-air meeting, we had at least 150 men present. First Aid has been very well organized here under Dr. Head, but owing to the dull times most of the members of the corps have gone to other fields. The doctor told me he expects to organize another corps.

March 2, Yolanda, Ala.—Held an open-air meeting on the bridge near the company store at 10:30 a. m. There were more than 200 present. Dr. Carpenter is the company physician, and Dr. Jones is the doctor at Abernant, a camp about three or four miles away. Both these doctors were present at our meeting, and were very much interested in First Aid. A corps will be organized at both places.

March 3, Searles, Ala.—Held a meeting at the station at 7:30 p. m. to over 500 men. A number of the miners and the doctors from Brookwood and Kelliman were present. I think our meeting will result in the organization of First Aid corps at all three of the above named places.

March 4, Blocton, Ala.—It being Saturday and First Aid having been well organized at this place, I did not stay for the meeting which was held in the evening.

March 6, Piper, Ala.—Held open-air meeting at 7:30 p. m. There were over 500 present. Mr. Henley, mine manager, and Dr. Jinkins are going to take hold of the First Aid work, saying "It's the very thing we need."

March 7, Marvel, Ala.—Held an open-air meeting at 7:30 in the evening, with about 600 men. They seemed to appreciate our visit and took a great deal of interest in our demonstrations. Dr. Vance told me he was just thinking of organizing First Aid before our coming, and now, since we had aroused the interest, he would immediately organize.

March 8, Gurnee Junction, Ala.—Held a meeting at the station at 2:30 in the afternoon. About 200 were present, and were interested in the work. Mr. Kelliman, the superintendent, is from Pennsylvania, and is acquainted with our work, so he took it up immediately after our meeting, called his men together, and organized a corps. Dr. Rutledge let them have half a dozen text books.

March 9, Mineral Springs, Ala.—Held a meeting in the evening, with about 200 men. They did not seem to be much interested.

March 10, Sayre, Ala.—Gave demonstrations in the evening to about 300 people. They seemed to be interested, and Mr. Perkins, superintendent, and Dr. Burchfield said they were going to organize the First Aid work right away.

March 13, Warrior, Ala.—Gave demonstrations to about 300 men in the evening. Some of the men desired to take First Aid and Rescue training. Dr. Magee volunteered to instruct the men in First Aid.

March 14, Altoona, Ala.—Gave open-air meeting to about 200 people in the evening. The miners seemed very much interested, but the management and doctor did not show as much interest as I had hoped for. I have faith in the sowing, anyway, though we may see no immediate results.

March 15, Lehigh, Ala.—Mr. Tooleman, the owner of the mines, was present at our meeting here, and showed us every courtesy. We had about 225 people present at this meeting, and all of them seemed appreciative. Mr. Tooleman told the doctor to organize the First Aid work, and he would furnish them the material.

March 17, Pratt City, Ala.—Gave demonstrations in the Foley Hall in the evening to about 250 people. Dr. Caraway had one of his First Aid teams demonstrate for us after we had finished our program. They did fine work.

Mr. Coxe was present, and after the demonstrations were over he made a little speech, in which he spoke highly of the Red Cross. To prove the value of First Aid knowledge, Mr. Coxe read the following statistics which he had compiled since the work was organized on the T. C. I. divisions: "1908, before First Aid was organized, we lost one man for every 74,000 tons of coal. 1909 we had a large number of our employees taking First Aid training, and we lost one man for every 140,000 tons of coal; in 1910 we lost one man to every 190,000 tons of coal. I attribute this reduction in loss of life to the systematic training of our men in First Aid and the use of safety devices."

March 18, Wylam, Ala.—We had a large number of visitors during the day and held a meeting in the Masonic Hall in the evening. There were about 300 people present. After our program was over Dr. Rountree had three of his First Aid teams drill for us. All the members of the corps reflected credit

BOYS' FIRST-AID CLASS, BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

on their instructor. Mr. Coxe was present and repeated the speech he made at Pratt City the night before.

March 20, Short Creek and Mulga, Ala.—Gave demonstrations in the car at Short Creek for about one hour in the forenoon and went to Mulga in the afternoon. Held a meeting in the dancing pavilion at 7:30 in the evening, with about 250 people.

March 21, Dolomite, Ala.—Gave demonstrations in the open air in the evening to about 500 people. Mr. Purser, the superintendent, treated us finely. He and the doctor organized two corps, one for whites and one for colored.

March 22, Ensley, Ala.—I lectured and had one of Dr. Rountree's First Aid teams of boys give demonstrations at the Ensley High School to the teachers and about 600 students. Dr. Rountree was with me, and after our demonstrations he offered to give the high school one hour a week if they

would form a First Aid class. I believe they will do it, for all the students seemed very much interested.

March 23, Birmingham, Ala.—I repeated the program we gave to the Ensley High School yesterday at the Birmingham High School today at 10 a. m. to the teachers and 1,400 students. They seemed to appreciate it. Dr. Phillips, superintendent of Birmingham public schools, said: "I think it is a good thing."

March 24, Convict Mines, Flat Top, Ala.—Mr. Tidmore, superintendent of these mines, called Dr. Rutledge by telephone and requested him to come or send some of his men to help organize First Aid among the convicts. Dr. Rutledge could not go, but he let Mr. Raudenbush go with me, and we organized two teams, one for the white and one for the colored prisoners. This completes my itinerary.

BOYS' FIRST-AID CLASS, BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

FIRST AID CONTESTS

The following is the program of the Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Company's First Aid competition, held in Birmingham, Ala., on May 20, 1911:

First Event—One man. A crushed left hand, with bleeding; dress with First Aid packet; apply splint. Time allowed, 7 minutes.

Second Event—Two men. Rescue from contact with electric wire; carry 50 feet; perform artificial respiration for 1 minute. Time allowed, 5 minutes.

Third Event—Three men. Rescue of a man from under a car and treat him for compound fracture of the left leg below the knee, with severe bleeding; make a temporary stretcher out of coats and mine augers or pipes; carry 100 feet. Time allowed, 10 minutes.

Fourth Event—Five men (full team). Man injured by premature blast by going back too soon after a shot; burned on face; right arm broken between wrist and elbow, simple fracture; left thigh broken between knee and hip, compound fracture; severe bleeding; suffering from shock; team to care for his injuries, place on a proper stretcher, and carry 100 feet and place in ambulance. Time allowed, 15 minutes.

Fifth Event—One man. One man to lift an injured man and carry 50 feet out of danger. Any method can be used. Time allowed, 3 minutes.

FINAL GRADING OF ALL EVENTS

Name of team.	*No.*	*1st event.*	*2d event.*	*3d event.*	*4th event.*	*5th event.*	*Total.*	*Ave'ge.*
Blocton	1	73 1-3	95	80	85	100	433 1-3	86 3-5
Pratt, No. 2.....	2	91 2-3	100	100	100	100	491 2-3	98 2-5
Blossburg	3	93 1-3	90	80	86 2-3	100	450	90
Pratt, No. 1.....	4	85	95	81 2-3	80	100	441 2-3	88 2-5
Blue Creek.....	5	83 1-3	95	100	95	100	473 1-3	94 3-5
Whitwell	6	90	90	76 2-3	71 2-3	100	428	85 3-5

The members of the winning team, Pratt, No. 2 Division, were:

A. H. Verchot, Captain.
Hugh Lynch.
J. F. Brown.
Francis Brawley.
Will Flynn.

The prizes were a banner, given by the company, and Red Cross medals and Certificates of Merit.

The judges of the contest were Dr. William B. McAdory, Dr. M. J. Shields, of the American Red Cross, and Mr. Erskine Ramsay.

Attendance, 600.

This year, for the first time, a First Aid contest will be held in the bituminous region of Pennsylvania. This contest will be conducted by the Pittsburgh Coal Operators' Association, in co-operation with the American Red Cross and the Bureau of Mines.

The program, conditions, and rules follow:

PROGRAM AND CONDITIONS

FIRST ANNUAL FIRST AID MEET

PITTSBURGH COAL OPERATORS' ASSOCIATION

1. The Pittsburgh Coal Operators' Association announces its first annual competition of First Aid to the Injured, to be held Saturday, September 9, 1911, 1:30 to 5:30 p. m., in Arsenal Park, between Thirty-ninth and Fortieth streets and Butler street and Penn avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

2. Each company operating mines in the bituminous coal field of Western Pennsylvania may enter one team for every ten mines, said team to consist of five mine workers in the actual employ of the company, as shown by record to be submitted in writing by the superintendent.

3. Entries to be submitted to the Secretary of the Pittsburgh Coal Operators' Association, 803 Lewis Block, Pittsburgh, Pa., prior to August 15.

4. There will be not less than five nor more than seven First Aid events, programs for which will be prepared on the day of the meet by the judges,

and will consist of the more common injuries received in mines, and will not be announced until the hour of holding the meet.

5. The judges will consist of one American Red Cross or Army surgeon, a surgeon not connected with any mining company interested, and some independent mine operator having no representation among the contesting teams.

6. Medals of the American Red Cross will be presented to the individual winners of the events, First Aid boxes to the winning teams, and a banner to the team making the highest percentage.

7. All competitors will be divided into two groups of equal numbers, these groups to compete alternately in each event, thus giving opportunity for observation and instruction by the half of those present who are not participating.

8. The Bureau of Mines will give exhibition of care and use of helmets, of safety lamps, and of dust and gas explosion at 10 a. m.

RULES

FIRST ANNUAL FIRST AID CONTEST

PITTSBURGH COAL OPERATORS' ASSOCIATION

PITTSBURGH

September 9, 1911

1. Officers shall be as follows: Three judges, two timekeepers, and a recorder.

2. The captains shall draw at the beginning of the contest, and they, with their teams, shall perform according to the numbers they draw; all holding odd numbers performing together; those holding even numbers subsequently together.

3. In the one, two, and three men trials the captain of the teams performing shall designate man of men from his own team. There will be no objection to him selecting himself as one.

4. No practicing or substituting on the day of the contest; nor shall the subject who is being picked up rise by his own effort or help the men picking him up. If he does so, the trial will be barred.

5. It shall be the duty of each captain to announce plainly and distinctly when the act or feat of his team of men is finished.

6. The recorder shall, after the drawing for place, make a list, giving each team's number and place, and under that number and place he shall place the names of the men comprising the team. He shall also keep a record of the different events, time, name of men, etc.

7. Time will not be an element unless the team or men performing run over the allotted time.

8. Each member of team shall bring with him a certificate that he has been employed by said company in or about the mines for a period of not less than one year.

CIRCULAR OF THE BRITISH BOARD OF TRADE

[The British Board of Trade is as much a part of the British Government as the Department of Commerce and Labor is part of the United States Government, and its regulations have the force of law. The St. John and St. Andrew's Ambulance Associations referred to in the circular are the First Aid Departments of the British Red Cross.]

Circular 1420.
Superintendents 74.

BOARD OF TRADE,
MARINE DEPARTMENT,
September, 1907.

INSTRUCTIONS
TO
EXAMINERS OF MASTERS AND MATES
AND
SUPERINTENDENTS OF MERCANTILE MARINE
OFFICES.

First Aid to the Injured.

ON and after April 1, 1908, all candidates for certificates of competency as Master or Mate will be required to show that they possess a knowledge of First Aid to the Injured.

The Board of Trade has arranged with the St. John Ambulance Association and the St. Andrew's Ambulance Association for special facilities to be provided for the instruction and examination of candidates in this subject, and proof of the required knowledge must be given by means of a certificate granted by either of these associations in communication with the nearest local Secretary of the Association. A list of the names and addresses of the local Secretaries is given in the appendix of this circular.

Superintendents should take every opportunity of calling the attention of officers and intending candidates for certificates of competency to the new requirement.

H. LLEWELLYN SMITH,
Secretary.
WALTER J. HOWELL,
Assistant Secretary.

British Mine Committee Requirements.

In a report on mine rescue work made by Mr. Leonard Hill, M. B. F. R. S., Superintendent of the Royal Sanitary Institute of England, he says that most of the men in the rescue brigades are trained in St. John Ambulance classes and know how to apply artificial respiration.

In the draft of the Mines (Rescue and Aid) Committee, appointed by the Secretary of State for the Home Department, the Right Honorable Winston Churchill, M. P., to frame proposals for the making of an order under the Mines Accidents act, we note in paragraph (b), in the provisions for rescue brigades of five members each, the following: "A majority of whom shall be trained in First Aid and shall hold a certificate of the St. John Ambulance Association or of the St. Andrew's Association."

Indian St. John Ambulance Branch of the British Red Cross.

A copy of the Annual Report of the Indian Branch of the St. John Ambulance Association for the year ending September 30, 1909, has recently been received in this office. The work of the St. John Ambulance Association in England in teaching First Aid to the Injured, and to a less extent sanitation, and home nursing and hygiene, is well known to many of our readers; but what has been accomplished in India in these same directions is not so generally appreciated.

His Majesty, the King-Emperor, Sovereign of the Order of St. John and patron of the St. John Ambulance Association, is at the head of the Indian Branch, as he is of all other branches of this association.. The president of the Indian Branch is His Excellency the Viceroy, Knight of Grace of the Order of St. John; the patroness of the Indian Branch is Her Excellency the Countess of Minto, Lady of Grace of the Order of St. John, and the chairman of the Committee of the Indian Branch, His Excellency General Sir O'Moore Creagh, Commander-in-Chief in India. The honorary treasurer is the Honorable Mr. A. M. Ker, C. I. E., and the honorary secretary is Major R. J. Blackham, R. A. M. C., Honorary Associate of the Order of St. John. In the list of vice-presidents, members of the Indian Branch Committee and the Executive Committee are found the names of many of the most distinguished men in India, including both Englishmen and natives. The report states that during the year First Aid to the Injured has been taught in military forces, the volunteers, railway employes, the police, at schools and colleges, the mercantile marine, in native states, the imperial service troops, the frontier militia, and miners. An ambulance stores depot is maintained in Bombay, and there was an enormous increase in the sale of such stores in the past year.

Just as in England, an Indian St. John Ambulance Brigade is in existence for the purpose of registering and keeping in practice persons who have attended the courses of instruction and obtained the certificates of the association. It will perhaps be remembered that this, both in Great Britain and the colonies, was the great ambulance reserve which was so freely utilized by the British War Office in the South African and China wars. The Indian brigade was notably increased in strength during the past year. The report describes at some length the annual competition for the railway challenge shield presented by His Royal Highness the Grand Prior and the Chapter General of the Order of St. John, which was held at Jubbulpore on March 1, 1909. At the end of the year twenty-two centers of the association were organized and engaged in First Aid instruction for members thereof. The St. John Ambulance Brigade had seven divisions organized, of which three were nursing divisions.

The form of the report does not facilitate ascertaining the exact number of persons who received instruction in First Aid during the year, but it is evident from the report in question that the benefits of First Aid instruction were extended to hundreds, many of whom were Indians, and that in numerous instances such instruction was given them in their own languages through translations of the text-book of the association.

Army. Surgeon General Trevor, principal medical officer of the forces in India, has issued a circular to all medical officers, requesting them to do all in their power to encourage the work of this association and to bring it to the notice of those serving under them. The Director General of the Indian Medical Service will issue a similar circular to civil surgeons. The Military Sanitation Course of the association opens up a wide field of work among soldiers.

Railways. The North Western Railway has decided to consider time spent in First Aid instructions as working time. The Oudh and Rokilkhand Railway Centre has been presented with a magnificent ambulance (First Aid) challenge shield by the administration of the railway for inter-state competition. The Great Indian Peninsular Railway has put on some special ambulance cars, and with the Barbary, Baroda and Central India Railway is continuing to do excellent work. First Aid competitions between railway teams have been held.

Police. First Aid instructions have been made an essential qualification for the police of Bombay City and other districts. Several hundred native police have received these instructions and diplomas.

Schools and Colleges. First Aid courses have been introduced into a number of schools and colleges. There can be little doubt that the practical knowledge of First Aid work gained by the young Indian princes during their college career at Mayo College, the Eton of India, will in time have a far-reaching influence on the work in the vast number of native states over which these young princes will eventually rule.

Mercantile Marine. The Board of Trade has made the possession of the St. John Ambulance Certificate on First Aid an essential requirement for promotion to the rank of Master Mariner. In England a great deal of this work is carried on through sailors' homes, and last year one of these institutions in Liverpool trained 1,500 men.

Native States. The Gackwar of Baroda is carrying on instructions in First Aid, nursing and hygiene in his state. The Association First Aid text-book has been translated into several native languages.

RED CROSS NURSING SERVICE

By JANE A. DELANO

Chairman, National Committee

THE work of organizing State and Local Committees on Red Cross Nursing Service has progressed most favorably, and we have at present thirty State Committees and sixty-six Local Committees, with from five to ten nurses on each committee, making a total of about 600 representative women in different sections of the country co-operating with us in the work of enrolling Red Cross nurses.

A general appeal for nurses to enroll under the Red Cross for the service of their country was sent out, and the response has been most gratifying. The requirements for enrollment have been made uniform with those for admission to the Army Nurse Corps, and the blank forms used are such that they may be utilized at any time for the office records of the Surgeon General, should it be necessary to assign these nurses to duty in military hospitals, thus reducing to a minimum the clerical work involved when an emergency arises.

We now have over 1,800 Red Cross nurses ready for service, either in time of war or national calamity. Seven hundred and fifty of these have enrolled since January 1, 1911, and new applications are now coming in at the rate of about 200 a month.

On March 25, 1911, a telegram was received from the San Diego Red Cross Chapter, saying that nurses might be needed to care for refugees on the Mexican border. A request was sent to the Local Committee on Red Cross Nursing Service in San Diego asking if this committee could supply the necessary nurses. A reply was promptly received from Mrs. C. R. Johnson, chairman of the committee, saying that Misses Blackburn and Schoot could leave for Te Carte at once. Owing, however, to a change of conditions, it was unnecessary to call upon them.

On April 16 a telegram was sent to Miss Alma E. Wrigley, chairman of the Pasadena Local Committee on Red Cross Nursing Service, asking if she could supply nurses to care for refugees and wounded in Douglas, Ariz. Two enrolled Red Cross nurses, Miss Florence Hoes and Miss Mary A. Maher,

responded promptly, expressing their willingness to go, but as the insurrectos evacuated Agua Prieta on the night of April 18, nurses were not required.

Early in May, during the battle of Juarez, across the border from El Paso, an appeal was sent to the American Red Cross for assistance in caring for the wounded. At first it seemed necessary to establish a Red Cross hospital in El Paso, and two Red Cross nurses, Miss H. Grace Franklin and Miss M. Frances Birmingham, who were in El Paso at the time, signified their willingness to render any help possible. Miss Franklin undertook the organization of a local relief corps of nurses, but on May 16 the Mexican Red Cross assumed control of the situation, and further assistance of the American nurses was not needed.

On May 11 a request was received at the War Department from the commanding officer of the Base Hospital at San Antonio for the assignment of six Red Cross nurses to that hospital. As this is an army hospital, it seemed wise to assign a member of the Army Nurse Corps as chief nurse, and Miss Bessie Bell was ordered from Fort Bayard to San Antonio for this purpose. A telegram was sent to the headquarters for Red Cross nurses, St. Louis, Mo., asking if six Red Cross nurses could be secured for immediate service in San Antonio. A prompt response came from Miss Margaret McKinley, registrar, stating that the following nurses had been selected and were ready for duty: Emma H. Beyer, Eleanor L. Bollman, Anna Belle Cawley, Julia H. McCorbrey, Celina B. Rohlfing, and Anna C. Struckmeyer. As soon as arrangements for their transportation could be made they left St. Louis, reporting to the officer in charge of the Base Hospital, Fort Sam Houston, San Antonio, Tex. Most gratifying reports concerning the efficiency of these nurses have been received from the commanding officer, convincing us that our plan of selecting and assigning nurses to duty is entirely practicable, and will guarantee an adequate and satisfactory nursing personnel for any need which may arise.

As many enrolled Red Cross nurses were in Boston during the meetings of the Nurses' Associated Alumnæ early in June, it seemed a favorable opportunity to meet, not only the enrolled nurses, but members of the State and Local Committees as well. A generous contribution from Mrs. Whitelaw Reid, a member of the National Committee on Red Cross Nursing Service, made it possible to give a Red Cross reception at the Hotel Brunswick, Boston, Mass., on the evening of June 2. Over 200 members of committees and enrolled Red Cross nurses were present, the following members of the National Committee receiving: Mrs. William K. Draper, Miss Anna C. Maxwell, Miss Jane A. Delano, Major Charles Lynch, U. S. A.; Medical Inspector John M. Edgar, U. S. N.; Miss Georgia M. Nevins, Miss Sophia F. Palmer, and Miss Emma M. Nichols.

The following letters of greetings and congratulations were read:

AMERICAN RED CROSS
WASHINGTON, D. C.

May 24, 1911.

Dear Miss Delano:

Through you I desire to extend greetings to the members of the various nurses' committees who have assisted in organizing the Red Cross Nursing Service in the United States, and particularly to all of those who have enrolled under the Red Cross for the service of their country in time of need.

Yours sincerely,

(Signed) WM. H. TAFT,
President, American Red Cross.

Miss Jane A. Delano,
Chairman, National Committee on Red Cross Nursing Service,
Washington, D. C.

WAR DEPARTMENT
OFFICE OF THE SURGEON GENERAL
WASHINGTON, D. C.

May 25, 1911.

Miss Jane A. Delano,
President, Associated Alumnæ of the United States,
Washington, D. C.

My Dear Miss Delano:

It is with great gratification that I learn that nearly 2,000 nurses have enrolled in the Red Cross Nursing Service. The Medical Department always looks upon these nurses as its reserve in time of war, and this large enrollment is the most encouraging information I have received in a long time with reference to our efforts to prepare the Department for its work in time of emergency.

I hope you will take occasion at your Boston meeting to express my appreciation of the patriotism shown by the State and Local Committees and the nurses throughout the country in responding to the call to join the Red Cross Nursing Service.

With a large enrollment of Red Cross nurses, the difficulties that have been experienced by the Medical Department in obtaining a suitable nursing service will be impossible in the future.

With my personal appreciation of the splendid work you have done as chairman of the National Committee on Red Cross Nursing Service, believe me,

Very sincerely yours,
(Signed) GEO. H. TORNEY,
Surgeon General, U. S. Army.

RED CROSS CHRISTMAS SEALS

REPORT OF SALES IN 1910

(The cities named were the headquarters of the agencies, and do not in all cases represent the territory covered by the agency).

	Received	Sold
Alabama—		
Birmingham	300,000	247,719
Montgomery	50,000	44,000
Arizona—		
Prescott	200,000	95,088
Arkansas—		
Pine Bluffs	80,000	8,028
California—		
Berkeley	450,000	99,868
Sacramento	300,000	140,913
San Diego	100,000	86,600
San Francisco	1,270,000	598,280
San Jose	600,000	104,842
Stockton	150,000	85,000
Canada—		
Ottawa	10,000	10,000
Canal Zone—		
Culebra	20,000	6,170
Colorado—		
Denver	1,500,000	289,516
Connecticut—		
Bridgeport	200,000	109,292
Danbury	10,000	10,000
Derby	40,000	30,000
Enfield	20,000	13,204
Hartford	250,000	182,455
Litchfield	30,000	23,463
Meriden	200,000	97,763
Middletown	50,000	38,400
New Britain	80,000	57,165
New Haven	350,000	247,747
New Milford	10,000	4,761
Norwalk	50,000	16,000
Norwich	100,000	81,792
South Manchester	70,000	42,321
Stamford	10,000	10,000
Waterbury	230,000	162,008
Delaware—		
Wilmington	105,000	43,610
District of Columbia—		
Washington	350,000	255,500
Georgia—		
Atlanta	450,000	237,465
Augusta	30,000	24,560
Savannah	200,000	83,884
Illinois—		
Chicago	3,000,000	1,707,373
Indiana—		
Indianapolis	1,250,000	683,756
Iowa—		
Burlington	20,000	15,109
Dubuque	100,000	70,800
Fort Dodge	20,000	4,908
Oakdale	330,000	136,121
Sioux City	80,000	49,081

	Received	Sold
Kansas—		
Topeka	510,000	145,218
Kentucky—		
Cynthiana	10,000	3,230
Georgetown	20,000	13,246
Henderson	40,000	16,220
Lexington	75,000	53,233
Louisville	300,000	134,312
Paducah	50,000	47,300
Maine—		
Bangor	150,000	109,814
Brunswick	20,000	5,177
Calais	300,000	122,024
Damariscotta	20,000	6,344
Lewiston	30,000	16,096
Maryland—		
Baltimore	1,000,000	578,046
Massachusetts—		
Boston	3,000,000	1,115,615
Holyoke	70,000	62,325
Northampton	30,000	21,206
Pittsfield	90,000	60,312
Springfield	130,000	95,701
Michigan—		
Adrian	10,000	9,209
Alma	1,000	578
Ann Arbor	70,000	27,908
Bay City	80,000	57,945
Detroit	500,000	200,061
Flint	75,000	34,512
Grand Haven	5,000	5,000
Grand Rapids	20,000	18,500
Hastings	30,000	14,631
Jackson	40,000	16,045
Kalamazoo	30,000	13,715
Manistee	5,000	5,000
Manistique	20,000	7,136
Saginaw	50,000	20,500
St. Joseph	10,000	4,121
Stanton	10,000	1,625
Sturgis	10,000	8,917
Minnesota—		
St. Paul	1,300,000	752,650
Mississippi—		
Jackson	30,000	11,591
Kosciusko	155,000	68,074
Missouri—		
Kansas City	150,000	101,897
St. Louis	1,000,000	543,712
State, except as above	400,000	60,000
Nebraska—		
Omaha	740,000	342,700
New Hampshire—		
Concord	200,000	51,349
New Jersey—		
Newark	2,850,000	1,418,499
New Mexico—		
Silver City	60,000	16,815
New York—		
Brooklyn	2,000,000	648,204
Buffalo	1,000,000	384,843
New York	10,000,000	1,806,802
State, except as above	8,030,000	3,116,023
North Carolina—		
Durham	40,000	4,998
Wilmington	75,000	49,702

	Received	Sold
North Dakota—		
Bismarck	250,000	91,200
Ohio—		
Canton	130,000	92,094
Cincinnati	2,500,000	1,220,184
Cleveland	4,000,000	2,020,295
Columbus	400,000	220,000
Delaware	50,000	18,066
Marietta	40,000	23,363
Steubenville	150,000	111,935
Toledo	60,000	37,590
Oklahoma—		
Oklahoma City	200,000	45,807
Oregon—		
Portland	1,000,000	734,598
Pennsylvania—		
Philadelphia	3,500,000	1,275,164
Pittsburg	1,000,000	597,904
Rhode Island—		
Providence	2,010,000	1,031,240
South Carolina—		
Charleston	20,000	7,825
Spartanburg	20,000	7,933
Tennessee—		
Chattanooga	120,000	90,931
Knoxville	50,000	16,538
Memphis	150,000	94,171
Nashville	200,000	200,000
Texas—		
Dallas	400,000	152,000
Vermont—		
Burlington	74,000	44,476
Virginia—		
Norfolk	150,000	115,000
Washington—		
Seattle	4,500,000	369,149
West Virginia—		
Wheeling	700,000	371,800
Wisconsin—		
Milwaukee	7,000,000	2,770,112
Wyoming—		
Basin	20,000	6,000
Total	76,200,000	30,448,708

Agencies from which no returns have been received at time of going to press:

	Received.
Canada—	
Regina	200,000
Iowa—	
Davenport	100,000
Michigan—	
Cadillac	10,000
Hancock	200,000
Paw Paw	10,000
North Carolina—	
Thomasville	230,000
Virginia—	
Richmond	1,000,000
Total	1,750,000

NOTES

PORTO RICO CHAPTER

Miss Margery Colton reports for the Porto Rico Chapter:

"The Red Cross station which was maintained at the Insular Fair during six days, February 23 to 28, proved to be most valuable. During those days thirty-five cases were treated.

Major Bailey K. Ashford, of the Medical Service, United States Army, had charge of the station, and, with the authority of Colonel Robert L. Howze, it was supplied by Major Ashford with all the necessary equipment for First Aid work.

PORTO RICAN FIRST-AID STATION AT INSULAR FAIR, SAN JUAN, PORTO RICO

"A private from the regiment, John F. Austin, was detailed to stay at the station all the time during the fair.

"Miss Marie Louise Craven, Superintendent of the Anti-Tuberculosis Sanatorium, spent all the time she could spare from the sanatorium at the station, and the attending physicians were Dr. Luis Quevedo, Dr. Salvador Guiliani, and Dr. Lopez Sicardo.

"A number of the Boy Scouts, who had all had First Aid training, were in the service of the Red Cross, with stretchers to bring in any injured persons from different parts of the grounds. Each wore the Red Cross on his left arm. They did very good work.

"I enclose a report of the cases treated, and also some pictures which might be of interest.

"The anti-tuberculosis exhibit, of which I enclose a picture, proved to be

ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS LEAGUE'S EXHIBIT AT THE INSULAR FAIR, SAN JUAN, PORTO RICO

INTERIOR VIEW OF ONE OF THE ROOMS FITTED UP BY THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA CHAPTER AS A "FIRST-AID ROOM" IN THE CENSUS OFFICE AND SOME OF THE EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENTS IN WASHINGTON

of the greatest interest, and was crowded with people all during the fair. A great many pamphlets were distributed and a great deal of general interest created.

"I am very much pleased with the success of both of these undertakings at the fair."

ARGENTINE

At the time of the Hygienic Exposition, organized at the Centennial of the Argentine Republic, the Argentine Red Cross took part. Dr. Silvio Tatti, the director general of its depots of supplies, exhibited for the Society a complete tent hospital, another tent for operations, a third for complicated operations, a laboratory, ambulances and hospital supplies. This exhibition received a gold medal.

AUSTRIA

The Austrian Red Cross has organized a special bureau of information, through which the families of wounded soldiers can receive reports of their condition, double correspondence cards having been provided for this purpose, one containing requests for information, and the second the reply from the bureau.

CHINA

Among the 2,000 Chinese in the Republic of Panama and the Canal Zone, 150 are active members of a Chinese Red Cross chapter and several hundred are associate members, paying a subscription every three years. This chapter recently forwarded $800 to the headquarters in Shanghai for the famine sufferers. The Chinese Red Cross has lately established a Red Cross hospital at Shanghai. A large number of persons took part in the opening ceremony. It is with great pleasure that we chronicle these activities of the Chinese Red Cross in the Far East.

CUBA

By a decree of August 15, 1910, the President of the Republic issued an order forbidding in commerce and industry the use of the name and the emblem of the Red Cross, with the exception that trade-marks representing the Red Cross used by firms previous to 1907 can be utilized until the time of the termination of this concession, and may not be renewed. The Society reports the relief work that it accomplished after the storms of October, 1910.

FRANCE

The Union of the Women of France, a branch of the Red Cross, has established a sanitarium for young soldiers who are suffering from tuberculosis. The Red Cross in France has also taken up the question of assisting families whose wage-earners have been called away for military duty. A relief station was again mobilized by Red Cross nurses at the railroad station of Montauban, where assistance was given to the supposed wounded on trains of evacuation during the military maneuvers.

The Society was called upon in the autumn of 1910 to again render relief after floods along the valley of the Seine. The Association of French Ladies, another branch of the French Society, reports that its expenditures last year amounted to over $173,000. This included the purchase of $60,000 worth of securities for its permanent funds. Last year the Society graduated 21 trained nurses and 107 assistant nurses.

GERMANY

The German Red Cross reports a corps of 3,659 trained nurses. These nurses have a course of a year and a half. A large number of these nurses—or sisters, as they are called—are designated for immediate service in case of the mobilization of the army. They have all the necessary equipment on hand to enter into the campaign. The Association of the Nurses' Establishment of the German Red Cross possesses, in money, buildings and supplies, property which amounts to $4,800,000, and besides this the work done by the sisters of the organization brings in a net profit of $9,700.

GREAT BRITAIN

The British Red Cross is taking measures to develop a personnel for war relief work. Lately some fifty young women, wearing short skirts and carrying haversacks on their backs, joined together in establishing a camp in Dorsetshire, which lasted eight days. Their object was to prepare themselves for active service in time of need. They do not expect to be called to the field of battle, which belongs exclusively to the Army Medical Corps, but they plan, in case of need, to render service at rest stations and the hospitals of evacuation and of reserve. These nurses learned to ride horseback, so that they could move easily from one place to another; they learned how to cook, how to construct temporary shelters, how to improvise litters, how to convert wagons and other vehicles into ambulances. A strict military discipline was maintained throughout the duration of the camp, whose program had been prepared by the Medical Service of the War Department and the British Red Cross Society.

GREECE

The Greek Red Cross makes an interesting report of the relief work rendered at home and abroad to the victims of earthquake, epidemics and other disasters. Its funds and supplies on hand are valued at over $160,000.

ITALY

The Italian Red Cross has presented medals and diplomas to those officers and men of the United States Navy who took part in the earthquake relief work in Southern Italy. Three medals, one of each size, were presented to the late Admiral Sperry, and 1,127 medals and diplomas were forwarded by the Navy Department to the officers and men of the following naval ships: Culgoa, Celtic, Yankton, Scorpion, and Illinois.

In presenting these medals, the Italian Ambassador wrote to the Secretary of the Navy:

"I have the honor to forward herewith the medals conferred by the Italian Red Cross Society on Admiral C. S. Sperry and the officers and men of his fleet in recognition of their noble assistance in rescuing the victims of the earthquake of Messina."

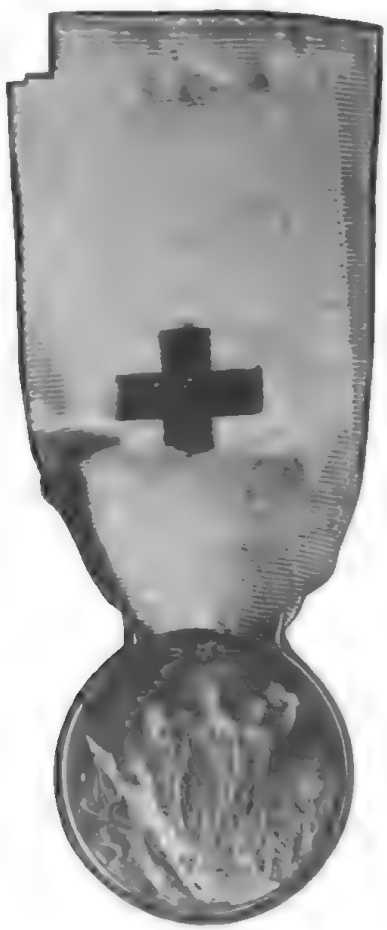
CROCE ROSSA ITALIANA

COMITATO CENTRALE

IL COMITATO CENTRALE DELLA CROCE ROSSA ITALIANA HA CONCESSO LA **MEDAGLIA D'ARGENTO** COMMEMORATIVA DEL **TERREMOTO CALABRO - SICULO** (28 Dicembre 1908) AL SIGNOR

per l'opera prestata in favore dei danneggiati

ROMA li 21 Aprile 1910



PORTUGAL

The report of the Portuguese Red Cross for 1910 shows its work to have been so satisfactory that it may justly claim to be the most popular organization in the country. The fact that the municipalities of Portugal have become contributing members of the Red Cross shows the measure of this popularity.

During the revolution last October the activities of the Red Cross provided for the care of both civil and military wounded. It went directly to the front and established First Aid stations, where many wounded were given aid. After the proclamation of the Republic, the provisional government and the military commander of Lisbon paid their respects to the Red Cross for the service it had rendered. The Society also established First Aid stations at time of automobile and horse races, etc. It provided a vaccination station during the outbreak of smallpox in Lisbon. A splendid property, fully equipped, has lately been presented to the Portuguese Red Cross by the Countess of Burnay to be used as a school and home for its trained nurses.

RUSSIA

The Russian Red Cross has just completed a very full report of its work during the Russo-Japanese War—a very large and important work. In 1910 cholera broke out in several provinces, necessitating active work on the part of a numerous Red Cross personnel. Doctors, nurses, and sisters of charity were all engaged in this work. Part of this work consisted in providing nourishing food for many of the people, who, because of their poverty, had become predisposed to such maladies. Twelve public kitchens and nine tea stations were established in the poor quarters of St. Petersburg and its surroundings, which furnished from the first of July to the first of November more than 800,000 free meals.

It is interesting to note that in certain localities, where the ignorant population resisted, even with violence, the measures taken by the authorities to prevent the spread of the cholera, the members of the Red Cross received everywhere the most cordial welcome, and rapidly obtained the confidence and the gratitude of the inhabitants. In other parts of the empire in 1910 typhus and scurvy were epidemic. In these cases the Russian Red Cross provided relief supplies and an active personnel of doctors and nurses.

The January bulletin of the Russian Red Cross gives its available capital as 24,726,640 roubles. The value of the rouble in our money naturally varies, but, taking that given by the Century Dictionary as the value of the paper rouble, the available capital of the Russian Red Cross is $12,363,320.

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I hereby apply for membership in the American Red Cross, and inclose the sum of one dollar, fifty cents of which I wish to be applied to a year's subscription to the American Red Cross Bulletin, which you will please send to my address, and the remainder to the membership dues.

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Name.....

Address.....

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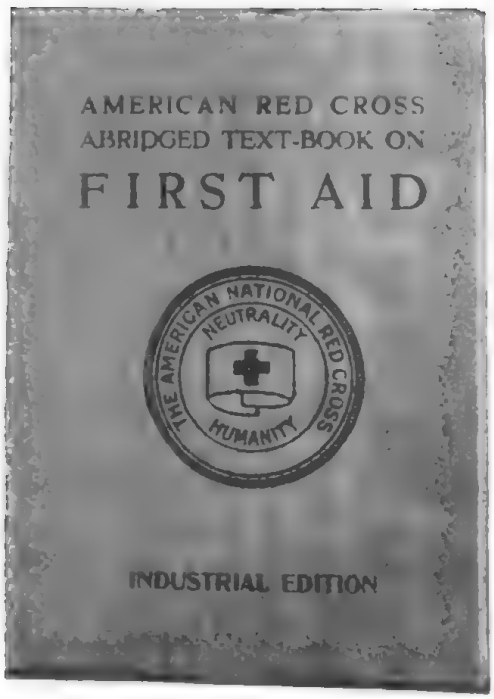
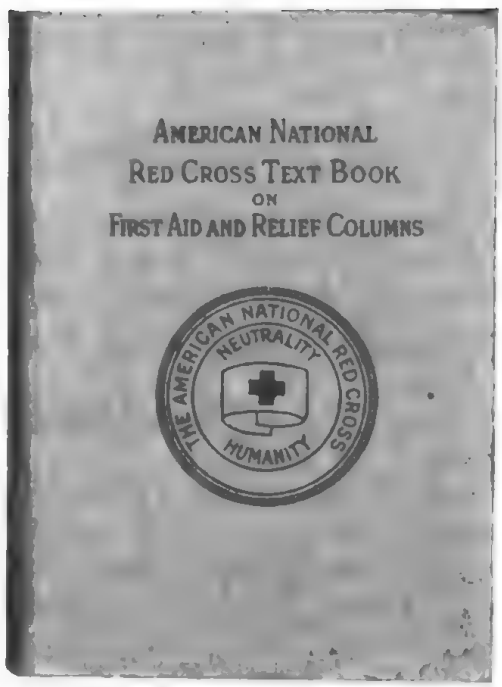
American Red Cross First Aid Text Books





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A small text book which treats of first aid subjects of interest to the worker in the industrial field. This book is intended for the railroad man, the miner, and the factory and workshop. All subjects not of interest to the worker in the industrial field have been excluded so it is not necessary for him to search here and there in a large book for subjects of interest. The ten chapters (175 pages) of this book are devoted to the Structure and Mechanics of the Body, First Aid Materials, General Directions for Rendering First Aid, Injuries in which the Skin is not Pierced or Broken, Injuries in which the Skin is Pierced or Broken, Injuries from the Local Effects of Heat, Cold and Elec-

tricity, Unconsciousness and Poisoning, the Carrying of Injured Persons, Industrial Accidents, and Organization of First Aid Instruction. Price 30 cents. Postage 4 cents.

This book may be had also in the Italian, Lithuanian, Slovak and Polish languages.

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Miscellaneous Supplies

Such material as has been used or expended from the various cabinets or outfits listed herein, or to be issued by the Red Cross, can be replaced by ordering same from the First Aid Department, American Red Cross, Washington, D. C. Prices quoted on application, pending the issuance of complete catalogue and price list.

Notice

The First Aid Department has in preparation a First Aid Text Book for Police and Fire Departments and a manual for rural homes.

The following outfits are also being assembled and will be shortly placed on the market:

Gymnasium First Aid Cabinet.

Home First Aid Case.

Automobile First Aid Case.

Those interested in these matters are invited to correspond with the First Aid Department.

All orders and correspondence should be directed to the First Aid Department, American Red Cross, 715 Union Trust Building, Washington, D. C.

WE ANNOUNCE:

Arrangements have been completed for an advertising section in the American Red Cross Bulletin, and we will be pleased to accept advertisements, subject to approval, at our headquarters, Room 341, State, War and Navy Building.

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Manager of Advertising
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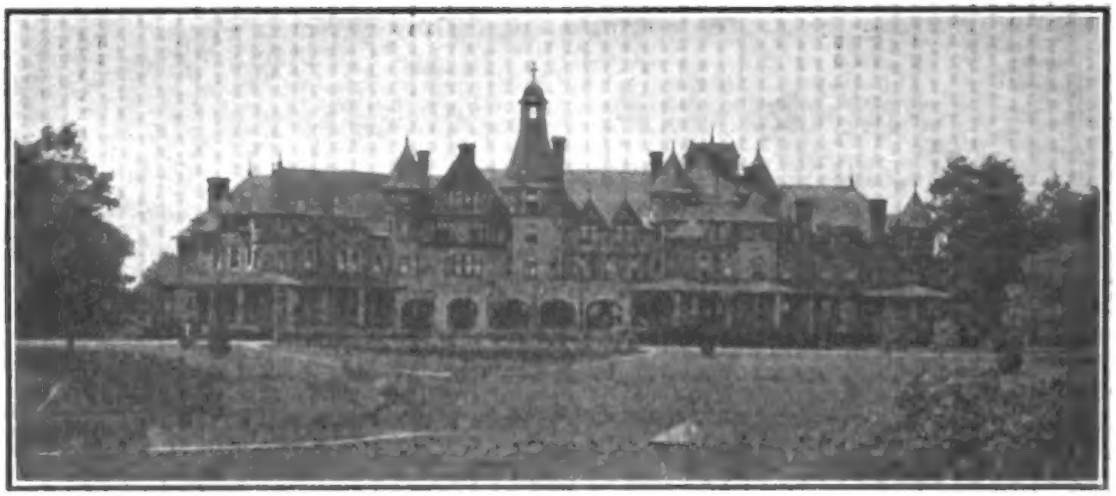

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